

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Nice line of all styles Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Cheaper ones too. A special lot Ladies' and Gents' Scaloped, Embroidered and Hemstitched, worth 20c, Monday at 12½c each.

VEILINGS.—Choice New Veilings, in Chenille Dots, Net and Molines, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 yard. Novelty Veils, already made, 50c, 75c, \$1.25 each. See them.

PERFUMERIES.—Pinaud's Violet Extract, \$1.25 bottle; Pinaud's Violet de Parma, 73c bottle; Roger & Gallet's Violette de Parma, 73c bottle; Roger & Gallet's Vera Violette Extract, \$1.15; Oakley's Extracts, fancy bottles, 25c; Cou-dray's Extract only 75c bottle.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS.—Special Lot of Men's fine plated buckles, fancy French web Elastic Suspenders, worth 50c, are to go tomorrow at 25c each.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Shopping Bags, etc. Good Purses, silver corners, 25c each. Better Purses and Card Cases, 39c, 50c and 75c. Novelty Leather Purses, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$2.00. Ladies' Leather Shopping Bags, 25c and 50c. Excellent line to select from.

BUFFET SCARFS.—29 dozen 72 inch Buffet Scarfs, white and colors, always sold at 50c each, Monday we offer them at 35c each.

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS.—Nice cambric ones at 79c and \$1.00. Very tasty ones at \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 each. All elaborately trimmed with embroidery and lace and made in the latest style.

SILK PETTICOATS.—Ladies' Glace and black silk Petticoats, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$8.50 and \$9.50. Fancy Novelty Silk Petticoats \$10.00, \$12.50 and up to \$25.00 each.

MEN'S SHIRTS.—Three styles in Men's fancy colored bosom Shirts, detached cuffs, perfect fitting, at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00; worth a third more. Big shipment of our celebrated "Crown" Unlaundried Shirts, the best on earth for the price, 50c each.

LAP ROBES.—Fancy and Plain Plush Buggy and Carriage Lap Robes, entire new lot of pretty designs to show you, \$1.50 to \$10, each.

FANCY FLANNELS.—Big lot French Fancy Flannels, desirable for wrappers and sacques, worth 50c to 60c yard, to go at 35c. Eiderdown Flannels, plain and fancy as 29c; Eiderdown Flannels, novel and select styles, 45c and 50c yard.

TOWELS.—Big Lot Hemstitched and Tied Fringe Damask and Huck Towels, worth 55c and 40c each, at 25c. Job lot Damask and Huck Towels, worth 23c, at 15c each.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.—A case of Ladies' heavy natural fleece ribbed Vests and Pants, well-made, covered seams, well worth 40c, at only 25c garment. 44 dozen Ladies' extra quality Lamb's wool Vests and Pants, pure wool, worth \$2.75 suit, to go at \$1.00 a garment.

HALF HOSE.—50 dozen Men's heavy Tan Half Hose, full seamless, double heels and toes, worth 20c, at 12½c pair.

Men's heavy fast black Half Hose, worth 35c, special at 25c pair.

LINENS.—Table Damask, worth 50c, at 38c yard. 72-inch Bleached Table Damask, worth \$1.00, at 75c yard. Satin Bleached Table Damask, worth \$1.35, at 90c yard. Fine Table Sets, Cloth and dozen Napkins, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$15.00.

J. M. HIGH & CO

The all-important event, the absorbing topic of both young and old, the culmination of anticipations of thousands of eager and anxious hearts, is the glad time of the Holiday season. It is then that friendship, affection and esteem is renewed and bound closer through the medium of gifts of useful and ornamental presents. The time is near at hand. Our stock presents exceptional advantages

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Overstocked With Silks!

We are reminded of the fact that our stock of fine silks is altogether too large to go into our January inventory. We make you a present of a great deal more than the profit on them. A big window of Silks, with price tickets, serve to show you how they will go.

Fancy Brocade Silks, for waists or entire suits, worth 85c, at.....	50c
Novelty Brocade Silks, worth \$1.00, at.....	64c
Rich Novelty Brocade and Stripe Silks, Taffeta, satin and Poplin cord weaves, worth \$1.25.....	75c
Exclusive styles in Novelty Fancy Brocade, Stripe and Plaid Silks, worth \$1.50.....	96c
Imported high-class Fancy Silks, choice shading, worth \$2.00, at.....	\$1.19
Late arrivals in Extreme Novelty Silks, latest effects, worth \$3, at.....	\$1.75
Black Brocades Gros Grain Silks and Satin Damasse, worth \$1.69, at.....	\$1.00
Elegant Black Brocade Silks and Satins, worth \$2.25, at.....	\$1.39
Colored Silk Velvets, all shades, worth \$1.50, at.....	96c
Black and Colored Silk Velvets, worth \$2.25, at.....	\$1.49

...CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!...

Winter Cloaks at Summer Prices

Will be the order of things this week. The truth is, our over-zealous cloak buyer bought too many. Delayed shipments are still scattering coming in. We realize that 1897 will soon be numbered with the past, and January, with its trade dullness, will take the place of brisk December. So it behooves our cloak people to hustle, and during the rainy days of the past week we were busy—not selling cloaks, but re-marking cloaks; we haven't been marking them up, but marking the prices lower. You will find many of the best and most stylish garments here at the following reduced prices:

\$25.00	Velvet Capes	\$15.00	\$25.00	Braided Blouses	\$15.00
\$25.00	Plush Capes	\$15.00	\$22.50	Cloth Jackets	\$15.00
\$20.00	Cloth Capes	\$12.50	\$20.00	Cloth Jackets	\$12.50
\$8.00	Cloth Capes	\$5.00	\$15.00	Cloth Jackets	\$10.00
\$30.00	Braided Jackets	\$20.00	\$10.00	Cloth Jackets	\$8.00

Misses' and Children's Coats and Reefers, broken lots and odd sizes, some choice ones, at about one-half what they should be sold for.

COLORED WOOLEN DRESS GOODS

PRICES MADE NOW TO SERVE A DOUBLE PURPOSE; END OF SEASON STOCK REDUCTION, AND HOLIDAY GIFT PURCHASING. WITH US THE HOLIDAYS MEAN A CLOSING OF THE BUSINESS YEAR, AND SURPLUS STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT PRIOR TO THAT TIME.

We offer choice of any of our fine Imported Novelty Pattern suits, (and there's some beauties, with a value of \$25.00 and \$27.50) at, only.....	\$12.50
All-Wool Check Novelty Dress Goods, worth 40c, at.....	25c
Fancy Cheviot Dress Goods, All-Wool, worth 50c, at.....	33c
Novelty Pattern Suits, choice style, worth \$15.00 and \$17.50 to go at.....	\$7.50
200 Pattern Suits, all the most stylish weaves, both fancy and plain, worth up to \$10.00, at per suit.....	\$4.29
54-inch Steam Shrunken Broadcloths, popular shades, worth \$2.00, at.....	\$1.39
English Melton Cloths, 34-inch, new shades, worth \$1.25, at.....	89c
Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Goods, Poplin's Bourettes, etc., were \$1.35, at.....	89c
23 styles in Novelty Dress Goods, pure Worsted and Silk and Wool, worth \$1.00, to go now, at.....	69c

BLACK WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

The ever stylish dress—the suit to fit nearly all occasions—so serviceable, so sensible that fashion will never decree against a black dress or skirt. There's a distinctive style between black goods and mourning goods. We have also, an elegant stock of the latter.

Imported Black Novelty Pattern Suits, Choice and exclusive designs, worth \$18 and \$20, now.....	\$10.00
Black Novelty Pattern Suits, were \$22.50, \$27.50 and \$35.00, now \$12.50, \$15.00.....	\$20
52-inch Black Broadcloth, worth \$1.00, at.....	73c
29 styles in Black Brocades, stripes and Bourette Dress Goods, worth 60c to 75c yard, at.....	43c
Black Fancies, all styles, All-Wool and Silk and Wool, worth \$1.00 yard, now at.....	69c
A lot of Priestley's Black Fancy Novelties, worth from \$1.15 to \$1.50, now, at.....	96c
Black Silk Warp Henrietta, \$1.50 kind, at.....	\$1.19
Black Poplin's and Sebastopol suitings, worth \$1.20, at.....	75c
Black Wide Wale Diagonals, 50 inches wide, worth 85c, at.....	50c

CURTAINS!

300 prs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full 2½ yds, long by 54 in. wide, they are in fish net and novelty effects, never sold under \$2 a pair, special this week at.....

Special sale of Fine Oriental Rugs for the holidays, comprising all the best weaves. Actual New York cost on the larger ones.

86 pairs Tapestry Portieres, in six colors, all the new patterns, were \$5.00 pair, to go.....

PORTIERES!

SHOES! A FORCIBLE LESSON IN ECONOMY IS TAUGHT YOU IN THE PRICES OF OUR SHOES. EVERY **SHOES!** PAIR SOLD IS AN ADVERTISEMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT. AS GOOD IN STYLE, WEAR AND QUALITY AS ANY MADE, BUT A BIG SAVING TO YOU IN PRICE.

Boys' best quality French Calf Shoes, heavy sole, calf lined, best Dongola tops, cap toes, worth \$2.25, at, only, pair.....

Men's fine Satin Calf, heavy sole, Lace Shoe, plain and cap toe, English back stay, worth \$3.00, Monday, pair.....

Old Ladies' soft coco bole and bright Dongola Kid Shoes, hand sewed, worth \$2.00, at, pair.....

Ladies' Dongola Button and Lace Shoes, black and tan, heel and spring heel, common sense, opera and needle toes, patent leather tip and facing, a regular \$1.75 value, at.....

Ladies' fine hand sewed Dongola Button Boots, all style toes, a shoe worth at other places \$3.50, sold by us at only.....

Boys' Satin Calf Cap Toe Lace Shoes, worth \$1.25, special at, pair.....

Misses' Dongola, spring heel, button Shoes, worth \$1.25, at, pair.....

Misses' finest quality Dongola, patent tip, spring heel Shoes, worth \$2.00, at, pair.....

Men's hand sewed, double sole, French Enamel, Patent Calf, Box Calf and Willow Calf, black and tan Shoes, worth \$5, special Monday, pair.....

KID GLOVES.—Late Novelties in Ladies' fine Kid Gloves, with pearl button clasps, Blues, Violets and Greens, brode backs, \$2.50 pair. Ladies' fine Pique Kid Gloves, heavy stitching, choice shades, \$2.00 pair. \$1.50 Kid Gloves for Gentlemen at \$1.00. Gloves purchased for Christmas presents will be exchanged after the Holidays if sizes are wrong.

WHITE SPREADS.—12-4 Satin-finished Marcellies Spreads, \$5.00 value, \$2.89 each. Marcellies Spreads, worth \$2.25, at \$1.50. Hemmed Crochet Spreads, easily \$1.00 value, at 75c.

SILVER NOVELTIES.—Sterling Silver Thimbles, 19c; Sterling Silver Manicure and Embroidery Scissors, 75c; Silver Manicure Sets, three pieces, 39c; Babies' Silver Bracelets, 75c; Silver Hair Curlers, 39c. Silver Buckles, Knives, Files, Shoe Horns, Glove Hooks, Match Boxes, and a thousand other things.

WOOLEN GLOVES.—Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, 15c, 25, 50c and up.

Special line of Men's Cashmere Gloves at 25c, worth 50c.

Men's and Boys' Kid Palm Astrakhan Top Gloves, 50c, 75c and \$1 pair.

Children's Woolen Gloves and Mittens, all prices, all styles.

UNION SUITS.

Nice line of Ladies' and Children's Union Suits. Special tomorrow, Ladies' White and Natural Gray Ribbed Union Suits, worth 85c, at only 50c each.

Splendid line of Ladies' Union Suits, all wool, at \$1.00 each.

MAIL ORDERS.—If you are not already a mail order customer of ours, you should be. Costs but little to try us—a letter or postal card for samples will bring them by return mail. Orders for \$10.00 or more will be delivered to you with express charges prepaid.

EMBROIDERED LINENS.—Dainty effects in Hand-embroidered Linen Center Pieces, Squares, Photo Frames, Buffet Scarfs, Doylies, etc., with fancy Silk Covered Sofa Pillows, Lambrequins, Pin Cushions, and a vast assortment of Fancy things in our Art Department.

SMOKING JACKETS and Dressing Gowns, made of fine all-wool Tricot, with quilted Satin collar and facings, very suitable for Christmas present for Gentleman, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.

TOILET SOAPS.—Turkish Bath, 2c cake; Japan Lily Toilet Soap, 3½c cake; White Wing Toilet Soap, 58c dozen; Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet, 13c cake; Roger & Gallet's Violet Soap, 23c cake; "4711" Rose Glycerine and Cuticura Soap, 14c cake.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Calendars and Booklets ready for your inspection. Nice line of them. Prices range 5c, 10c, 15c, 19c and on up to \$1.50 each.

NOTIONS.—Good Hair Pins, 1c bunch; Toilet Pins, full count, 1c paper; Fancy Garter Elastic, 10c yard; 9 and 10-inch Whalebone Strips, 5c bunch; Velveteen Skirt binding, 4 yards, 5c bunch; good Bristle Tooth Brushes, 10c each; solid wood back Hair Brushes, 25c each.

KNIT SKIRTS.—Special Lot of all wool Knit Skirts at 50c and 75c; Fancy ones at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.25 each. Big assortment and special values.

BLANKETS.—Big Blanket Values—\$7.00 Lambs' Wool Blankets \$4.89. \$9.00 California Mills Blankets \$6.48. \$12.50 California Mills Blankets \$8.00. \$17.50 California Mills Blankets \$11.98. See them—you cannot help buying.

PERCALES.—Special Lot of 36 inch Percales, good dark colors, usually sold at 10c, to go at 7½c yard. Big lot of new designs in French Percales, exclusive patterns, 12½c yard.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.—Variety of choice styles in Men's Silk and Satin Band Bows, Club Ties, Teck Scarfs and Four-in-Hands, worth at least 50c, special at 25c each. Special lot of Puffs and Four-in-Hands, beautiful ones, at 50c each.

MONDAY.—300 Steel Rod, 26-inch, Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural wood handles, for Ladies and Gents, a regular \$2.00 Umbrella at only \$1.23 each.

OUTING FLANNELS.—3,000 yards extra heavy Teazle Down, double-face Outings, new and choice styles, 10c yard, 3,100 yards light colored Outing Flannels, pin stripes and small checks, worth 12½c, at 8½c yard.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.—700 Torn Pepperell Bleached Sheets, 81x90 inches, nicely hemmed, 45c each. Pillow Cases, size 45x36 inches, at only 12c each.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.—60 dozen Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth 75c a garment, special at 49c. 45 dozen Men's heavy-weight Scarlet and Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, sold usually for \$3.00 a suit, special at 98c a garment.

LADIES' HOSE.—60 dozen Ladies' Hermsdorf black fleece-lined Hose, worth 30c, at 19c pair.

60 dozen J. M. H. & Co.'s Special fast black Hose for Ladies, the 35c kind, at 25c.

UMBRELLAS.—More than 500 choice Novelty Umbrellas have just arrived. Elegant gifts for the Holidays. Late styles of handles in Pearl, Ivory, Dresden Silver, Gold and Natural Woods, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10 and \$12.

Painful Sores

spread in spite of the best treatment. But now they are wonderful work.

I have been a great sufferer from these sores on one of my arms and limbs. When I stood up I could hardly hold down the veins of my arm. I accidentally hit my arm and a sore broke out and spread and was painful. I concluded I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the sores which had been spreading, began to heal. I was with Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time my limb was healed and the sores gave me no trouble. I cannot be too thankful for work Hood's Sarsaparilla for me." Mrs. A. E. Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier.
Sells all over the world.

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ASKS FOR RELIEF FROM THE TRUST

Executor Jack Spalding Resigns from the Flynn Estate.

SEVERAL REASONS ARE GIVEN

He Says There Are Strained Relations Between Himself and the Heirs.

REVIEWS THE HISTORY OF THE WILL

When the Will Was Filed for Probate Heirs Resisted Through the Courts—The Will Was Declared by the Jury's Verdict.

Mr. Jack J. Spalding, executor of the estate of Catherine T. Flynn, deceased, has filed his resignation in the court of ordinary and has asked to be relieved from the trust. Strained relations with members of the family is the reason given for resigning.

The resignation was filed yesterday and Mr. Spalding asked that notice of the filing of the paper be served on all parties interested in the estate. The application was received by ordinary Hulse and the notice will be served both personally and by publication, as the law provides.

The resignation of Mr. Spalding gives an interesting history of the estate and it shows that he became executor at the special request of Mrs. Flynn, who died July 11, 1885. Mr. Spalding says he was sent for by Mrs. Flynn on the afternoon the will was executed and signed. He says it was her special request that he become her executor, and that he assumed the duties and responsibilities of the trust for that reason alone.

On July 15th following the will was presented the ordinary for probate and record, as Mrs. Flynn died the next day after the will was executed. When the time set for the probating of the will in solemn form arrived all the adult heirs filed caveats and by consent of all parties at interest the issue was carried to the superior court from the court of ordinary, and then occurred the great legal battle over the will. The heirs set up their plea, that their mother was not of sound and disposing mind and memory at the time the will was executed, and many witnesses testified in the case. The judge, hearing the testimony and argument, set up the will and declared it was the last will and testament of Mrs. Flynn, and as such was entitled to probate in solemn form.

A motion for a new trial was made by counsel representing the caveators, but this was overruled and the case went to the supreme court on a writ of error, where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. This ended the great fight in the courts and the counsel representing the executor, Messrs. N. J. & T. A. Hammond and Judge John T. Pendleton, were allowed \$10,000 as fees, the amount having been decided by a committee of attorneys appointed as an arbitrating board.

Why Mr. Spalding Resigns.
In his notice of resignation, Mr. Spalding gives the reasons for his resignation. After reviewing the case at length and going into details of the estate, he says that strained relations between himself and the heirs have caused him to ask for relief from the trust.

In his application, Executor Spalding says that he accepted the trust under the following conditions:
"Mrs. Flynn was ill; in fact, she died the following day after the execution of her will, and upon the day of its execution she sent for petitioner and then and there for the first time made known to him her desire that he should act as her executor. Petitioner advised said testatrix that he did not wish to accept said trust and only consented because petitioner was advised that his relations to her family and business rendered him better able to acceptably administer said estate to all parties concerned."
"Petitioner shows that after the death of

BROWN & ALLEN'S

Beautiful Things for CHRISTMAS

This year we have brought out the most beautiful line of Holiday goods ever offered in Atlanta, at such close out prices that astound our competitors and make them wonder where we get 'em, and how we do it. We have imported the latest Parisian novelty—the "Marie Antoinette Jewel Boxes," lovely creations in French hand decorated Limoges and Bisque. Ladies are invited to inspect this beautiful line.

SUGGESTIONS

Maria Antoinette Jewel Boxes from \$1.50 to \$15.
Cut Glass Bowls, Trays, Nappies, etc., from \$3 to \$12.
Cut Glass Scent Bottles, Filled with our famous Colognes—Violet, Carnation or Ambrosial, from 50c to \$5.
Celluloid Novelties, Trinket Boxes, Dainty Designed Decorations, from 15c to \$1.
Imported Perfumes in complete—Roger & Gallet's, Legerand's Finand's and Violet's Parisian Novelties from \$1.49 to \$5.50.
Decorated China Trays, containing Comb, Brush and Mirror in Sterling Silver and Violet Designs, from \$5.50 to \$11.
Huyler's Christmas Baskets, the Dainty Debutante's Delight, from \$1.25 to \$10.

BROWN & ALLEN'S

Reliable Druggists—PRICE CUTTERS—24 Whitehall St., Cor. Alabama

NO SUNDAY REST FOR VACCINE ARMY

City Physicians Will Put in a Busy Day Today.

WILL VACCINATE MANY PEOPLE

Are Rapidly Going Through Their Work in the City.

THEY CUT A GOOD MANY ARMS YESTERDAY

Little Fear Now Felt of the Spread of Smallpox in Atlanta—Is Well Under Control.

The work of vaccinating goes steadily on. The doctors covered a great deal of territory yesterday and a great many were vaccinated. The work will go on today and the fact of its being Sunday will not stop the good work.

In fact, it is the best day of all for vaccinating, as the people will nearly all be at home, and in the house to House canvass they will be easier to find. Many of the men who are called on to be vaccinated do not like to stop work to have it done and they can not give that excuse today. The twenty doctors who are making the rounds of the city will meet this morning at the board of health office at 8 o'clock and receive their supply of fresh virus for the day's work. At the rate the doctors are going it will not take long to complete the work and when they get through Atlanta will be the best vaccinated city in the world.

Yesterday the doctors put in eight hours' work and together with what the ward physicians did vaccinated over three thousand people. Each physician starts out with 100 points and that is about all they can do in a day.

Very little opposition is met with on the part of the residents of the city and with very few exceptions they submit to the vaccination without kicking. As a rule everything is done to assist the doctors in their work and it is going on very smoothly.

The names of all who refuse are taken and their place of abode. These names will be reported to Dr. McRae Monday morning and he will make a list of those who refuse to be vaccinated in their cases. No arrests have been made yet, but it is useless to delay the work, for sooner or later every one will be vaccinated, as it is best to have it done at once and save the city trouble.

A great many parties call at the board of health office to get vaccinated, and starting today there will be a regular physician there to do the work. All those who call will be vaccinated free. Dr. Maddox will be in the health office from 8 to 9:30 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m. The ward physicians will continue to vaccinate all who call at their offices free of charge.

A great many think that a vaccination scar several years old will exempt them from being re-vaccinated, but this is an erroneous idea. The board of health has decided that the marks must be of recent date or they will be re-vaccinated. The territory in the heart of the city must be covered by the vaccination, as account of the great number of people who want to be vaccinated. There were over 100 parties vaccinated in the first block of Peachtree street from the railroad tracks to Decatur street.

The doctors report that they have more trouble with the shop girls than anybody else. None of them will be vaccinated, but say that they will get their family physician to do it. The tight sleeve is responsible for most of this. It is almost impossible to get the kind of sleeve that the ladies now wear up high enough to vaccinate and most of them have to take the sleeves down from the shoulder. This is not handy during work hours and there are obvious reasons why ladies do not like to be vaccinated elsewhere unless they are at home. It is necessary to have the sleeve of the coat or dress pulled down to the elbow so that the doctor can get the vaccine and there are obvious reasons why ladies do not like to be vaccinated elsewhere unless they are at home.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure. They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach trouble and nothing else. One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of today is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease. A whole package taken at one time would cure six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents for full sized package. Send for free book on stomach diseases to Stuart & Co., Marshall, Mich.

WILL BE A SOCIAL EVENT.

Much Interest Manifested in L. L. Knight's Lecture on Henry Grady.

The lecture of Mr. Lucian Knight at the Columbia theater Friday on the life and works of Henry Grady will be one of the social events of the season. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Fulton club, one of Atlanta's foremost social organizations, and promises to be one of the most eloquent and forceful discourses ever delivered in Atlanta.

The members of the legislature will be the special guests of the club on this occasion and after the lecture will be entertained at the clubrooms on Marietta street. The public is invited to attend the lecture, but only those holding cards will be admitted to the clubrooms.

Mr. Knight is acknowledged to be one of the foremost orators of the south, and his discourse on Grady will be one of the efforts of his life. Much enthusiasm is already being manifested in the event, and from present indications the lecture will be packed to the doors. This young man's eloquence is always greeted by crowded houses in Atlanta, and this promises to be no exception to the rule.

DROPPED DEAD ON THE STREET.

Negro Dies While on His Way Home with His Week's Supplies.

Last night about 7:30 o'clock Reuben Jones, a well-to-do negro, was walking home with an armful of provisions which he had purchased with a portion of his week's wages. He went out Piedmont avenue, and just before reaching Jenkins street the blood suddenly spouted from his mouth and nose. He staggered a few feet, reeled and fell headlong to the sidewalk pavement. Before he was reached by other pedestrians he was dead.

The negro was a long worker and bore an excellent reputation. Last night he drew his wages and made a number of purchases on Decatur street. He left a friend at the corner of Decatur street, and walked toward Jenkins street.

He resided on West Harris street, where he had a wife and several children. His death was due to hemorrhage, probably from the lungs. The coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Shopping.

Mrs. Henry W. Warren, of 1 West Thirty-third street, corner of Fifth avenue, New York city, will execute with care orders by mail for shop with visiting clients. References from Atlanta. Send for circular.

COLD WAVE HITS THIS CITY TODAY

Weather Man Announces the Coldest Spell of the Season.

MERCURY MAY GO DOWN TO 25

Wave Originated in the West and Will Arrive Here This Morning.

TURN OFF THE WATER PIPES TONIGHT

The Weather May Remain Cold for Several Days—Mr. Marbury's Official Forecast.

Atlanta will be wrapped in the frigid embrace of another cold wave today. The weather man says this will be the coldest of the season. The thermometer will go below freezing—probably as low as 25 degrees above zero. The coldest spell so far this year was only 23 above.

The wave originated yesterday in the west, and is moving slowly across the Mississippi valley. It will strike Atlanta early this morning, and overcoats and heavy wraps will be in demand.

Tonight will be unusually cold. It will be well to turn off water pipes to prevent freezing and subsequent bursting. Weather Prophet Marbury does not believe there will be any grave danger along this line, but recommends such action on the ounce of prevention and pound of cure principle.

The thermometer made some decided drops in the cold wave districts yesterday. In New Orleans it went from 70 to 45 in only a few hours. At Huron, S. D., it was 18 below zero; at St. Paul 24 above; at Omaha 10 above; Kansas City 14 above and 16 above in various Texas points.

It is now freezing in Galveston, which is unusually cold for this city this time of year.

The weather man says the cold spell will last today, tonight and probably tomorrow. He received a special dispatch from headquarters at Washington yesterday stating the coldest wave of the season was headed this way, and giving instructions to hoist the cold wave flag. The official forecast is as follows:

The Weather Forecast.

At 8 o'clock last night the low pressure storm center was over the eastern lake region, while the high area in the west had moved south to central over eastern Texas. The cold wave had reached the Mississippi river; the thermal line for 20 degrees, extending south of Vicksburg. The temperature at St. Louis was 22 degrees, at Memphis 26 degrees, at Vicksburg 23 degrees and at New Orleans 33 degrees. In the west and northeast portions of the country it had grown warmer. Over the western portion of the map the weather was clear, but elsewhere cloudy and threatening weather prevailed. Rain was falling at Charlotte, Raleigh, Atlanta, Augusta, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Cincinnati, and precipitation during the past twelve hours was reported by many other stations.

The following message was received from the central office in Washington yesterday afternoon: "Cold wave; temperature will fall to 25 degrees by Sunday morning." This applies to Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama.

Local Report for Yesterday.
Daily mean temperature... 48
Daily normal temperature... 48
Highest temperature... 50
Lowest temperature... 44
Total rainfall during 24 hours... .30
Deduction of precipitation... .10.78

General Weather Report.
Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., December 4, 1897.

STATIONS.

Station	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation.
New York, foggy.	46	48	.16
Savannah, cloudy.	42	48	.00
New Orleans, clear.	30	40	.00
Charlotte, rain.	44	44	.08
Richmond, cloudy.	38	40	.00
Charleston, cloudy.	32	36	.01
Augusta, rain.	36	40	.00
Jacksonville, clear.	30	30	.00
Atlanta, rain.	50	52	.30
Pensacola, rain.	30	30	.00
Montgomery, cloudy.	45	52	.44
Vicksburg, clear.	28	30	.12
New Orleans, clear.	30	30	.00
Palestine, clear.	38	40	.00
St. Paul, cloudy.	20	20	.00
Corpus Christi, clear.	46	48	.00
Buffalo, cloudy.	42	46	.04
Detroit, cloudy.	34	34	.04
Chicago, cloudy.	38	41	.02
Memphis, clear.	26	32	.00
Chattanooga, rain.	44	46	.00
Knoxville, rain.	32	36	.00
Cincinnati, rain.	30	34	.00
St. Louis, cloudy.	22	28	.00
St. Paul, cloudy.	20	20	.00
Omaha, clear.	22	22	.01
Huron, cloudy.	38	38	.00
St. Paul, cloudy.	20	20	.00
North Platte, clear.	28	34	.00
St. Paul, cloudy.	20	20	.00
Abilene, clear.	48	54	.00

J. B. MARBURY.
Local Forecast Official.
Forecast for Today.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair; cooler; southwesterly winds, becoming northerly.

East Florida, West Florida and Alabama—Fair; colder; northwesterly winds.

East Texas and Louisiana—Fair; warmer; westerly winds.

East Texas—Fair; warmer; variable winds.

"CINCINNATI AND FLORIDA LIMITED."

East Train Service Between Cincinnati and Florida—A Solid Vestibuled Train Composed of Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars and Through Vestibuled Coaches, Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Fla., Without Change, via the Southern Railway.

Commencing Sunday, December 5th, the Southern Railway will inaugurate their Cincinnati and Florida fast train service via Chattanooga, Atlanta and Everett.

This train will be composed entirely of vestibuled Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars and day coaches, and will operate between Cincinnati and Jacksonville without change, and will make the fastest schedule ever operated between those cities. Leaving Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m., arriving Atlanta 10:45 p. m. and Jacksonville 5:30 a. m.

Atlanta, the Kansas City and Jacksonville sleeper will be attached. Local sleepers will be placed in the train. The train will be operated on the northbound schedule of this train will enable passengers to leave Atlanta in the morning and reach Cincinnati at 7:30 p. m. the same day, a daylight ride through Tennessee and Kentucky. dec 5-4

"77" BREAKS UP

COLDS

Checked Circulation of

the blood (a sudden chill)

Cold, "Seventy-seven"

starts the blood coursing through the veins and

and "breaks up" the Cold

Dr. Humphrey's Manual of All Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists or sent on receipt of 25cts, 50cts or \$1. Humphrey's Med. Co., corner William and John Sts., New York.

WHAT IT MEANS

The Retirement of the Phillips & Grew Co.

From the Wholesale-Sale Trade.

AN ADVANTAGE TO THE PUBLIC

Pianos Can Be Bought

the Next Two Weeks at Almost Any Price

On Installments.

A PIANO FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT

An Opportunity To Secure a Beautiful Instrument at Very Low

Prices on Monthly Payments.

The decision of the Phillips & Grew Company to retire from the wholesale trade is one that will prove of great benefit to those who may be in need of a piano, as the placing of the great number of instruments on the market by the contemplated changes will cause the prices to be made so low there will be no doubt of the entire number being sold during the two weeks the sale will go on.

The cause of the Phillips & Grew Company deciding to concentrate all its energies to the selling of its customers direct has been the great competition met with in the factories of the company, and the impossibility of the middle man meeting the competition in the handling of agents and branches.

While the Phillips & Grew Company, by making contracts before the beginning of the year and the paying of cash for everything bought, could buy pianos for prices greatly below that paid by other dealers, the conditions are such that changes have been decided as best conducive to the interests of the concern.

This, of course, threw into their warehouses all the pianos that remained outside the house in various conditions of sale, the bringing in of all instruments in the hands of agents and delinquent purchasers and the ordering from the factories of all the pianos that remained of the contracts made for 1897, in order to settle affairs.

This will mean an immense number of pianos which must be sold before January 1st in order to make the changes contemplated.

These instruments comprise the well-known makes the house has sold for years past, and which have attained a great reputation for beauty of tone and durability. The prices on these instruments will be such as to cause surprise, and in addition one can purchase a piano on small monthly payments.

It is taken back a second to the warehouse of the Phillips & Grew Company and see what this proposition means.

FAIR OPEN ANOTHER WEEK.

It is a Success and the Guards Are Well Pleased.

The fair of the Capital City Guards will continue during this week and close next Friday night with a grand masquerade ball, at which it is intended that the number of the public will be increased and the greater number of these in costume.

The fair is booked as the leading night of the season and it will be the grandest affair Atlanta has seen in some time. It will be the last night and every effort will be used to leave a lasting impression on the minds of the public by the company.

Many other things have been placed on the programme for the different nights and it will be a lively week for the military. Last night a large crowd was present and the time was quickly passed by those who were present.

Not a Patent Medicine "Ad."

Save Your Health

By Buying Good, Sensible Footwear.

If you want good health it is important to keep your feet warm and dry. To do this in cold, wet weather you must wear good, solid leather shoes.

INVISIBLE CORK-SOLE SHOES FOR MEN.

NEW HEAVY SOLE SHOES FOR WOMEN.

The Best Shoes cost more money at first than the cheap shoes, but you more than make up the difference by saving doctor's fees and druggist's bills. We don't say that you will never get sick, but good solid shoes is a great preventative during the winter.

R. C. BLACK

—LEADING SHOE HOUSE—
35 WHITEHALL ST.



A Careful Groceryman

fills your orders with precision and promptness. We not only do that, but we fill them with the choicest and best quality in this line that can be procured. We are expert judges of teas, coffees and spices, and our canned goods and table delicacies we procure from the most reliable and best manufacturers.

A. W. FARLINGER,
825, 827 AND 829 PEACHTREE STREET.

GRAND

Tuesday and Wednesday, December 7th and 8th. Matinee Wednesday.

The Eminent Actor,

LEWIS MORRISON

... PRESENTS ...

Tuesday Night and Wednesday Matinee,

Faust.

Wednesday Night,

The Master

OF

Ceremonies

A Superb Scenic Production.

No increase in prices. Sale now open at Grand box office. Phone 1078.

Friday and Saturday, December 10-11th.

Special Matinee Saturday.

ENGLAND WATCHES
AUSTRIAN MUDDLEInternational Questions Have Been Over-
shadowed at Vienna.

MAP OF EUROPE IN DANGER

Keeping Up Her Hedges at Home Ab-
sorbs the British Just Now.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TROUBLE MEANS MUCH

Indian War Continues and No Relief
Comes to Great Britain from
That Source.

London, December 4.—International questions have been temporarily overshadowed by the gravity of the situation in Austria, where things are as gloomy as imaginable. In addition to the imminence of a civil war, the next few hours may possibly witness a historic revolution in the relations between Austria and Hungary which might mean the reconstitution of the map of Europe.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the factions are drawn up like contending armies.

The Germans have appealed to their compatriots on both sides of the frontier and are apparently prepared to run all risks to keep the hated Czechs in subjection. The Czechs make no secret of the fact that their first aim is to abolish the dual empire and make it a triple empire by placing Bohemia on an equal footing with Austria and Hungary. To grant these demands would set Hungary free and destroy the foundations of the present imperial system.

It looks as though the employment of force is the only solution of the question; but against which action will be used?

The question of the provincial Ausgleich bill, or agreement to prolong for a year instead of ten years the compact between Austria and Hungary pending arrangements for a longer compact, is, it is possible, a question even more grave than the threatened civil war. The Hungarian diet has given Baron von Gausch von Frankenthurn, the Austrian premier, until Monday next to state whether he can reasonably expect the Ausgleich bill to pass, and failing a decisive answer, Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier, will introduce on Monday a bill whereby Hungary will act independently as regards the duties to be levied, continuance of commercial relations with Austria-Hungary, the compact between the two portions of the dual state thus lapses, and though the status quo may be maintained temporarily, Hungary will establish her claim to the right of independently disposing of these questions. It is easy to see that victory will only whet the Hungarians' appetite and that it will be but a short step to the dissolution of Austria, which in turn will hurl Europe into a furnace of terrible possibilities.

Much Depends on Old Emperor.

Apparently the only hope of escape is that the personal ascendancy of the old emperor will once again enable him to solve an apparently impossible situation. Failing this, the reichsrath will be dissolved and a reign of absolutism will begin in Austria and, technically, Hungary will have resumed her independence.

The Indian war continues on the old lines. The British advances and subsequent retreats leave but a small impression on the tribesmen who will not submit to the whole warfare is discouraging, as it promises to be inconclusive and looks as though the results might be summed up in a nutshell—bloody, but not decisive, and angry neighbors, thumping bill.

The uncomfortable suggestion current that the British regiments, with one or two exceptions, will not submit to the scurrilous less creditably than the Sikhs and Gurkhas, if true, will have an effect on the native element extremely grave. For should the Sikhs get well-headed and imagine themselves a match for the British, it will raise such a tempest as never was yet seen in the annals of India.

The fact that the engineers' conference has ended in a deadlock is a matter of much regret. The extreme poverty of the situation cannot be overestimated. The address in which the delegates of the strikers submit the matter to the managers of the union is almost discouraging. It emphasizes their opinion that the conditions of the employers are resolved to exact strikes at the very root of the matter, in violation of the principles of trades unionism. In conclusion it says:

"Nothing but the sense of sacrifice which the quarrel has already imposed upon our fellow laborers could have induced us to submit proposals of such a humiliating character."

The above is an admission of the fact already known, that the strikers are reduced to a pitiful plight.

The whole aspect of the industrial world here is much depressing. In addition to the engineering troubles, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has issued strike notices to 120,000 of its members and the cotton industry is also threatened with paralysis.

England Wants Larger Army.

The army bill takes precedence over all others in the coming session of the British parliament and the government is preparing to force the measure through before Easter. The question of raising a larger army for Great Britain is the topic of the hour and even the bog of the possibility of an invasion has been raised. All the conservative and liberal members of the House of Commons are largely devoted to sketching the possible combinations of the powers against Great Britain, with the view of convincing the people of the necessity for an increase of military force.

Sir Arthur B. Falwood, Bart, conservative member of parliament for the southwest division of Lancashire, in a speech at Liverpool on Thursday in discussing Great Britain's relations and the attitude of the other powers toward Great Britain, spoke of the foreign policy of the United States as being difficult to forecast. Speaking broadly, he explained the United States would be slow to draw the sword in any quarrel excepting with herself, but at the same time he added:

"Her domestic and political divisions are so keen, her politicians are so unscrupulous as to the means they use to defeat their opponents, and their press is so sensational and effective, that any day the United States might undertake a campaign of real intent be found in conflict with some other power."

"At the bottom of the American's heart there is regard for England; but their minds are so much preoccupied with the calculations on which side of an issue the great American might be found."

The reports from the wine grow districts of Europe are gloomy. In Bordeaux the quantity is the smallest in many years and the quality is unpromising. In Burgundy the quality is poor and the crop small. The champagne vintage is quite a failure and it is not expected that any of it will be good enough for exportation. The cherry crop of Spain is only two-thirds of the average and the quality is coarse and common. In Portugal the quality is better, but the yield is small.

COAST SWEEP BY HURRICANES

Heavy Snows Have Fallen in North-
ern Part of Spain.

Madrid, December 4.—The Cantabrian coasts have been swept by hurricanes and heavy snows have fallen in the northern provinces of Spain.

RYAN SHOT HIS WIFE DEAD.

North Carolina Negro Grows Blood-
thirsty and Goes on Warpath.

Greensboro, N. C., December 4.—(Special.)—Sonny Ryan, a sneak thief and a wife beater, shot and almost instantly killed his wife this evening and tried to kill his daughter, who ran out when she heard the scuffle, but one of the boarders prevented him.

After the murder Ryan entered Frazier's hardware store, where he found John Hodgins, county treasurer, against whom he had a grudge, and at once attempted to shoot him.

Hodgins grappled with Ryan and got hold of the pistol. C. F. Frazier went to the rescue and succeeded in knocking the pistol out of his hand and Ryan gave a jerk and got away.

About half an hour later the murderer was caught by Chief of Police Rees and Policeman Scott. When Ryan was found he ran and Scott shot at him twice.

Pinned on the murderer's clothes was found a letter to one of the afternoon papers, in which he tells of his purpose to kill his wife.

While carrying Ryan to jail, the murdered woman's two brothers, the Jennings,

tried to get at the murderer with their shotguns, but were prevented. When caught Ryan had on a woman's skirt, having tried to disguise himself.

ASSASSIN SCOTT CAPTURED.

Negro Who Killed the Singley Family
Is Now in the Marion Jail.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 4.—A Birmingham, Ala., special to The Times says that Bill Scott, the negro charged with the murder of John C. Singley, wife and son, near Greensboro Wednesday night by cutting their throats and then robbing the house of \$700, was arrested in Perry county late this afternoon and jailed at Marion tonight.

Soon as news of the arrest reached Hale county excitement became intense and a mob organized to go to Marion to lynch Scott. The sheriff at Marion telegraphed Governor Johnston here for aid and the latter instructed the sheriff to use the Marion Rifles if necessary to protect the prisoner and to obtain an order for removal of Scott to Selma jail from probate judge tomorrow.

At last accounts the mob had not reached Marion.

GODDARD GETS A LONG TERM.

He Was Tried for the Murder of a
Kansas City Man.

Kansas City, Mo., December 4.—Murder in the second degree was the verdict returned at a late hour tonight in the case of Dr. Jefferson D. Goddard, the druggist who shot and killed Fred J. Jackson, a laundryman, in the apartments of Jackson's wife at the Woodland hotel. This case was given to the jury today. The verdict of the jury fixes the penalty at sixteen years in the state penitentiary.

The case has been sensational from the first. The tragedy developed the fact that Mrs. Jackson, who is wealthy, had acquired all the property of her husband before his death and set Goddard up in the drug business. The dead man's relatives charged complicity between the wife and Goddard to put Jackson out of the way.

When Dr. Goddard was first tried for the crime a further sensation was created by the action of Mrs. Jackson and the three young daughters of the murdered man. They took the part of the accused druggist, whose plea was self-defense, and went to extreme measures to defend him. The first trial, which resulted in a hung jury, provoked suspicions of jury bribing. The beginning of the second trial was followed by the sensational arrest of two local politicians, one a former justice of the peace, for attempting to bribe jurors. These charges are still pending.

NO PROVOCATION FOR THE CRIME

Boy Inflicts a Fatal Wound, Wipes
His Knife and Walks Away.

Nashville, Tenn., December 4.—(Special.)—A sixteen-year-old boy named Brown, with his mother, was standing near the door of Barnes's chapel, in Hardin county. A fourteen-year-old son of Bud Joslin drew his knife and cut Brown across the abdomen. He then wiped the blood from the knife, placed it in his pocket and walked away.

Brown lived but a few hours. There was absolutely no provocation for the crime.

THE GUARANTEE IS INCREASED.

Virginia Will Play Vanderbilt for
Football Championship.

Nashville, Tenn., December 4.—(Special.)—The University of Virginia has at last announced its intentions to fill its engagement with Vanderbilt for the football championship by playing the south team on Monday.

Vanderbilt has to increase its guarantee to \$10,000.

GERMAN GUNBOATS
MAY SHELL HAYTIIf the Republic Refuses Demands Con-
sistently Criticise His Speech.

INDemnITY MUST BE PAID

Semi-Official Berlin Paper Declares
Sharp Measures Will Be Used.

MAY THROW SHELLS INTO PORT-AU-PRINCE

Herr Luenders's Claim May Yet Lead to
a Scrap Between Germany and
Hayti.

Berlin, December 4.—The semi-official Post today says:

"Should Hayti refuse the German demands for an indemnity on account of the alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment of Herr Luenders, a German subject, sharp measures will follow."

"We shall first bombard the coast forts, and if they are persistent, we shall bombard Port-au-Prince and the government buildings."

THORN TAKEN TO SING SING.

Slayer of Guldensuppe Is Placed in a
Cell in the Death House.

Sing Sing, N. Y., December 4.—Martin Singh, the convicted murderer of William Guldensuppe, arrived at the penitentiary today in charge of the sheriff of Queens county.

He was immediately placed in a cell in the death house, and there to remain in solitary confinement until the time set for his execution the week of January 10th, or until a new trial is granted.

EXAMINER MAKES REPORT.

Officers of Talladega County Have
Their Books Checked Up.

Montgomery, Ala., December 4.—(Special.)—Assistant State Examiner Cowan has reported to the governor his investigation of the affairs of the county officers in Talladega county.

He found the accounts of Adam O. Riser, tax collector, delinquent \$100, and those of C. Woodward, former tax collector, \$300 behind, and ex-Sheriff W. E. Dickerson \$17 in arrears.

All of the delinquents grew out of clerical errors, no fraud whatever being apparent.

The accounts of the present sheriff were found to be correct.

BIRMINGHAM'S BIG MARI GRAS

Contract for the Work Has Been Let
to a St. Louis Man.

Birmingham, Ala., December 4.—(Special.)—Anthony J. Gorman, of St. Louis, has secured the contract to put on the mardis gras celebration in Birmingham February 21st and 22d.

Gorman has put on carnivals in New Orleans, St. Francis, St. Louis and other places. He is to return to Birmingham on January 1st and begin preparations for the celebration here in February, bringing along with him a large car load of material and a number of assistants.

This coming mardis gras Birmingham will have the largest celebration in the south.

COMMITTEE WILL WORK AGAIN.

North Alabama Conference Will Meet
Next Year in Huntsville.

Florence, Ala., December 4.—(Special.)—At today's session of the North Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, here Huntsville was selected as the next place of meeting.

The committee in the case of Rev. J. B. Andrews reported an error in the indictment and the case was referred to the same committee of investigation. Mr. Andrews is co-pastor for the Methodist Publishing house for the North Alabama conference. The charges which were preferred by Dr. Anson West, presiding elder, allege that two years ago while engaged in evangelistic work Andrews left his wife on account of her alleged infidelity and that one year ago he left his duties and went to Nashville to accept a position as co-pastor and that he is now living with his wife again.

The Tuscaloosa Female college, through Rev. J. D. Simpson, reported the enrollment of 165 pupils. Good reports from various districts were received.

Dr. Anson West, of Decatur; Dr. J. W. Newman, of Birmingham; and Daniel Collier, of Fayette, were elected as delegates to the general conference.

Spain's Debt Increases.

Madrid, December 4.—The floating treasury debt was increased during the month of November by \$3,000,000 pesetas.

KAISER'S SUBJECTS
ARE NOT PLEASEDReichstag Delegates and the Press Vigor-
ously Criticise His Speech.

HE MADE GRAND STAND PLAY

Grand Preparation for the Event Had
a Wholly Inadequate Effect.

HIS NAVAL BILLS SEEMED DOOMED

Members Show a Pronounced Disinclination
to Help Germany's Ruler
Out of His Trouble.

Berlin, December 4.—Politically this has been a very lively week in Germany, the Reichstag session being the first feature of importance, with the Chinese question a good second. When he made his speech from the throne in the white hall of the castle on Tuesday, Emperor William had everything arranged to render the scene impressive. On the landing of the stairs hung a colossal painting, showing the emperor in the presence of the colors in the presence of the same Reichstag, but the effect was wholly inadequate. The majority of the delegates on leaving the castle openly and vigorously criticized the speech.

The Cologne Volks Zeitung, commenting on the whole scene, says:

"There is a chasm between the emperor and the nation, the representative of the nation. Continuing the Volks Zeitung reminds his majesty that since his accession the empire's debt has increased by 1,500,000,000 marks, almost exclusively for military and naval purposes."

"Where does this lead to?" the paper asks.

As a matter of fact, this Reichstag will stand or fall with the two important bills introduced by the government on the opening day—the naval bill and the bill for the reform of military trials, and neither will pass in the present shape. That may be safely predicted. Traits which the corresponding houses of the Associated Press had with the leaders of a majority of the parties make it evident that the opposition to the government's bills will not be overcome. The Reichstag is a body of the Reichstag's constitutional prerogatives and bind the successors of the present Reichstag during their legislative period of five years and longer. The specialists and all the radical factions, however, object to the bill principally on account of the enormous expense.

Don't Like the Bill.

The Tagblatt says:

"How shall we characterize the conduct of the government which dares to put such a bill before the people's representatives?"

The Bogen Courier and other moderate papers also condemn the measure and predict its failure. Some of the papers, however, especially the conservative organs, uphold the naval bill.

One of the government's arguments in the memorial accompanying the bill is emigration. Reviewing the naval bill, the United States, it expresses the hope that with a larger navy and a consequent larger sea trade, this migration may be more largely diverted to the German coast.

The first reading of the naval bill will take place on Monday, but unless the government is able to accelerate the proceedings, a vote cannot be taken until March 1st.

The emperor will witness the departure of his brother, Prince Henry, of Prussia, from Kiel for China. It is believed in government circles that the emperor will be troubled for a long time. The four vessels which are going out under Prince Henry's command have been fitted out for eighteen months' service.

In regard to the statements of the German papers the correspondent here of the Associated Press writes that the charges regarding China have been sent to the United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, from Washington.

Baen's Downfall Pleases Them.

The dispatch of the late Emperor, the late Austrian emperor, was received with rejoicing in Germany. The Austrians of Berlin illuminated their houses in honor of the event and the German newspapers, which have hitherto been very cautious, express pleasure at the count's retirement from power. Prince Bischoff's resignation has been received with the same sentiment.

The center party has re-introduced the bill providing for the re-admission of Jesuits into the empire.

The budget contains an item fixing the salary of the imperial chancellor at 100,000 marks instead of 50,000 marks. It is said the emperor made Prince Hohenzollern his present salary being inadequate, in view of the lavish entertainments expected at the palace and the cost of the subject of lively attacks on the part of the socialists and radicals.

The city of Berlin is to float a loan of 50,000 marks for permanent improvements, of which sum 25,000 marks is for extending the sewerage system.

An American club is being formed under the auspices of the United States embassy in Berlin, having as its object the promotion of social and consular general. A membership of 200 is guaranteed.

BIGGEST COMBINATION KNOWN.

Wire, Wire Nail and Steel Rod Men
Have Formed a Pool.

Cleveland, O., December 4.—The proposed immense combination of wire, wire nail and steel rod manufacturers in this city, overshadowing anything of the kind ever before planned, has advanced to the point where the concerns interested have decided to go in, and all that remains to be done is to reach an agreement on the value of the different mills.

Daily conferences are being held in New York and Cleveland manufacturers are in constant communication with the seat of activity.

The statement is made by Cleveland iron men who are interested that the control of the big company will rest in the hands of J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates, they having arranged to obtain that control by purchase.

BIG COTTON MILL NEARLY READY

Ten Thousand Bales Are to Be Used
Annually in One Factory.

Birmingham, Ala., December 4.—(Special.)—The Indian Head cotton mill at Yordava, Ala., within the next thirty days will be in operation. The mill has a capacity of 25,000 spindles and 200 looms.

Ten thousand bales of cotton will be used annually. Two thousand bales of the fleece staple were purchased yesterday, the last of the immense machinery is being placed.

It is given out that the product of the mill will be sold in China, and that that country having contracted to handle the cloth made here. A large number of skilled hands will be brought here from the east and many hundreds of natives will be instructed in the work.

Two hundred hours for operatives are being built and the intention is to construct a duplicate of the mill when these are in operation.

DREYFUS CASE
CONSUMES FRANCENothing Else Is Discussed Now Through-
out the Republic.

BRINGS BUSINESS TO A STOP

Bookbuyer Forsakes the Stall To Read
Newspaper Accounts.

FAMOUS BANDS DO NOT DRAW AGAINST IT

Paris and the Whole Nation Gives
Entire Time to Discussion of
the Case.

Paris, December 4.—All political and social interests continue to be merged in the case of Alfred Dreyfus, the former captain of French artillery, who is alleged to have been unjustly sentenced to imprisonment for life on the charge of having sold important plans of the French war department to agents of a foreign power. Everything else is neglected, from the famous Russian military band, which has been giving concerts to small audiences, to the bookshelves, who complain that no one reads any longer but the newspapers.

The journals still devote endless columns in the biggest type to the affairs of Dreyfus, his friends and enemies and everybody in any way connected with the case. The conductor of a train which brought Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to Paris, on their way to the south of France, thought they were to appear as witnesses in the case. This illustrates how Paris is absorbed in the matter. Everybody seems to be mixed up in the case, from the pope to Emperor William of Germany, and syndicates and secret societies are said to be hard at work spending millions on one side or the other, and all France is in the throes of an agitation which is unparalleled in the days of Danton and Robespierre.

According to The Daily Telegraph of London on Thursday last, copies of which paper have been passed around here by those interested on the subject, a "person who is really behind the scenes" says:

Others Are Guilty.

"Undoubtedly some person or persons did get the French military plans, but according to the French military plans and communicated them to the German war office with-in a fortnight after the decision in question had been taken. If the extent to which this odious treason was committed is as great as is alleged, it has produced in a neighboring country were fully made known, I doubt whether, knowing my countrymen as I do, that they would remain satisfied with the punishment of one man, or even of a radical change in the entire system, and possibly for more. This guilt may be brought home to another or to others, but not necessarily establishing the innocence of Dreyfus, who is lost beyond help and hope."

The military governor of Paris, General Sausser, has ordered the formation of a court martial to examine into the charges brought against Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the retired major of the French army who is accused of writing the letter which became the basis of the charges against Dreyfus to imprisonment for life, who is alleged to have admitted the authorship of letters published in the Figaro recently, latterly reflected upon France and the French army.

The journal says the decision of General Sausser is based on the report of General Pelloux, who is appointed by the minister of war to examine into the charges brought against Count Esterhazy, and which is as follows:

Dreyfus Case Closed.

"So far as Dreyfus is concerned, the case has been tried; no new fact has been brought to light, and no new documents have been submitted during the course of the inquiry. The decision of the trial, in consequence there is no ground for proceeding against Count Esterhazy, so far as the case of Dreyfus is concerned."

The journal's version of the report, however, looked upon as being simply conjecture, although it is based on the conviction that Dreyfus, in any case, will not be released or granted a fresh trial.

This evening, however, a brief official announcement was given out, as follows:

"General Sausser has ordered a court martial to be held for an investigation into the affair of Major Esterhazy."

Both sides profess to be pleased with the decision. The anti-Dreyfusians contend that the order of General Sausser cannot be construed as implying doubt as to the validity of the sentence imposed upon Dreyfus, and that the Esterhazy inquiry was not concerned with the Dreyfus case, but was merely a sequel to the inquiry of General Pelloux.

On the other hand, the Dreyfusians assert that the order will necessitate the introduction of expert evidence concerning the handwriting of the memorandum which convicted Dreyfus, proving it to be in Esterhazy's handwriting, and they also propose to introduce in evidence documents which were not submitted for the inspection of Dreyfus or his counsel at the time of his trial by court martial, but were communicated to the officers composing the court. There seems to be no doubt that this was done, and lawyers who have been questioning the subject say it invalidates the court martial.

May Be Public Trial.

It is expected the case will consume three weeks and people are now eagerly discussing whether the trial, if ordered, will be secret or public. The preliminaries are always private but there is a great public opposition to the court martial taking place in private and the French officials also are believed to be in fear of a repetition of the unpopular phases of the Dreyfus trial.

The case of Dreyfus was discussed in the chamber of deputies today, and occasional gaves rise to heated utterances. A good majority of the deputies, however, sustained the stand in the matter taken by the government.

M. Andre Casteln, representing the second district of Loos, editor of The Cocarde, and formerly one of the warm supporters of the late General Boulanger, brought the matter up by asking the premier, M. Meunier, to reassure the public, especially the army, on the subject, to which the premier replied:

"There is no Dreyfus affair and can be none."

Continuing, the premier explained that the investigation into the Esterhazy affair had resulted in placing him in the hands of a military court, a step, he added, which in no way prejudiced the finality of the verdict in the Dreyfus case, which was neither for the government nor for the opposition. M. Meunier further remarked, good citizens should respect the authority of a judgment given by a court of law, and he expressed the hope that his statement would end a polemic which had already lasted too long.

The Comte de Nieu, the district leader, spoke in support of the fact that the min-

CHURCH COMES TO
THE AID OF CUBABishop of Havana Writes Urging That
Help Be Given.

SAD STORIES OF STARVATION

Bishop Asks That Contributions Be
Sent at Once.

CATHOLIC CHURCH WILL DISTRIBUTE THEM

Need of Aid Grows More Pressing
Every Day—Tale of Suffering Is
Written in Blood.

New York, December 4.—A dispatch from the World from Havana says:

"Tell the American people that I will be glad to receive and distribute clothes, provisions and medicines that may be sent by them for the relief of the suffering thousands in Cuba."

Signor Stander y Frutos, bishop of Havana, gives this message to charitable and sympathetic people of the United States.

The bishop of Havana is the head of the Roman Catholic church of Cuba. He appeals directly to the people of America. He does not recognize religion in this hour of terrible need. The common bond of humanity makes strong his faith that his cry will be heard. The bishop will distribute the relief to the starving Cubans and it would be beyond the powers of belief to think it probable that Spain would interfere in his work of charity.

"We are utterly unable to cope with the destitution of the reconcentrados," continues the bishop. "For example, we have in Santa Clara city 7,000 hungry ones. What can we do for so many?"

"Here in my diocese we give food for about 200 applying children brought by mothers. We have 1,500 registered. We give them cornmeal, milk and medical attention. We give them all we have."

Reports of Weyler.

"From every part of my diocese come reports of hunger fit to wring your heart. I am glad to know Americans are interested in the fate of the reconcentrados. They surely need assistance."

"This charity is broader than religion," continued the bishop. "It is beyond the distinction of creed."

For correctness of detail nothing can exceed the parish reports now in the hands of the bishop. They cover the part of Cuba held by Weyler's men. They are, generally, written in blood and punctuated with tears.

Arrangements will be completed as quickly as the Catholic bishops of the United States signify their willingness to receive contributions. It is to them that the bishop of Havana looks.

Anybody can give, but it needs the powerful aid of the church to forward the aid. The churches will be the depots and the shippers as well.

Interest Increases in England.

New York, December 4.—A dispatch from The World from London says:

"Spain's barbarous rule in Cuba is exciting increasing interest in England. A profound sensation was created by the publication in The Black and White this week of a page photograph, showing two suspected immigrants being shot down in cold blood outside of Havana by four regulars at the command of a sergeant. The scene depicted is most pathetic and revolting."

"One of the victims is on his knees, his hands covering his eyes, and facing his murderers. The other is standing with his hands raised and face averted, awaiting his doom. The soldiers are taking deliberate aim, two at each victim."

DAUNTLESS LANDS EXPEDITION.

Spanish Minister Will Demand Dimin-
ishes from United States.

Madrid, December 4.—The Spanish government, it is semi-officially announced, has received details of the landing of an expedition in Cuba from the American minister at Washington, Scott Dupuy de Lome, well shortly present in this connection a claim for damages from the United States.

WEXLER'S WORDS MYSTERIOUS.

Military Club Gives a Dinner to the
General, Who Speaks.

Palma, Island of Majorca, December 4.—The Military Club yesterday gave a lunch in honor of General Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba. The military governor of Majorca was among the guests.

General Weyler attended the banquet hall the band in attendance played the royal hymn, and the general, stopping the music momentarily, proposed a toast to the king and the queen.

Madrid, December 4.—The newspapers of this city are excited over the mysterious Spanish minister at Washington, Scott Dupuy de Lome, well shortly present in this connection a claim for damages from the United States.

TWO BIG PARTIES FOR KLONDIKE

English Capitalist and Americans
Start for New Gold Fields.

New York, December 4.—On the steamer St. Paul, which arrived here today, were two parties bound for Yukon and the Klondike.

Viscount Avonmore headed one party, representing an English syndicate, and which consists of several former naval and military officers, among whom were C. C. Bannister, Dr. Hoopes, E. A. Jeffreys, Colonel L. E. Quenne, Captain Powell and C. A. Powell. Said Viscount Avonmore:

"We will leave for Klondike tonight and from there we go to Calgary, and then to Tacoma, where we will stop. Major Help-wealth Lancers, will join us at the Klondike. We shall then proceed to the Yukon country."

Viscount Avonmore is very sanguine as regards the Klondike.

COMES TO END OF CUBA

Writes Urging That
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Contributions Be
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WILL DISTRIBUTE THEM

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of Suffering Is
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Havana says:

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distribute clothes, pro-
cesses that may be sent
relief of the suffering

Frutos, bishop of Ha-
message to charitable
people of the United

Havana is the head of
the church of Cuba. He
the people of America.

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The common bond of
strong his faith that his

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etancourt Reported.
ember 4.—It is reported that
Mario Adam Betancourt, a
of General Alejandro Rodri-
gently from illness in the in-
in Puerto Principe.

in Pinar del Rio City say that
rapidly spreading there and
occurred daily. Many deaths
use are reported from other

LIGHT COMPANY MAKES DEFENSE

Messrs. Brandon and Atkinson
Speak to Committee.

LIVELY DEBATE IS STARTED

Special Committee Strikes Another Snag
In Investigation.

WAIT ON SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT

Judge Hillyer and Mr. Brandon and
Mr. Atkinson Engage in a Dis-
cussion on the Question of
Municipal Ownership.
Wade's Estimate.

The special committee appointed to in-
vestigate the question of municipal owner-
ship of an electric light plant to furnish
street lights has struck another snag. It
seems that the committee is running
against many obstacles in its efforts to
investigate the question and the several
meetings held have not been fruitful in a
business sense.

Yesterday there was an interesting ses-
sion of the committee and some very
lively things were said by the parties tak-
ing part in the investigation, but when the
committee adjourned it was to an in-
definite day and without having made
very much progress in the work assigned
to the committee. But the preliminary
labor of the committee has been com-
pleted and the members hope to get down
to the issue at the next meeting and go
into the merits of the question.

At the meeting yesterday there was
some lively cross firing between Mr. H.
M. Atkinson, president of the Georgia
Electric Light Company; Mr. Morris
Brandon, attorney for the company, and
members of the committee. Mayor Collier,
Judge George Hillyer, Dr. Hutchinson,
Alderman Hirsch, Mr. Wade, Mr. Howard,
Mr. Inman and Mr. Wilkins took part in
the debate. The discussion turned to the
debate before the chamber of commerce
at the banquet Thursday night, and it
was somewhat personal at times.

The first trouble of the committee was
experienced when Mr. George H. Wade
was asked to submit a report of his investi-
gation of the municipal ownership ques-
tion. In accordance with a motion adopted
by the committee at its meeting on
October 21st, Mr. Wade was directed to
prepare and submit an estimate of the cost
of operation of an electric light plant, and
he arose to submit his report and an
accompanying estimate of the cost of es-
tablishing a plant and of the operation of
the same. Mr. Grant Wilkins, of the com-
mittee, stopped Mr. Wade and said if the
report he proposed to read was submitted
as a report of the sub-committee appointed
to investigate the question, the same did
not represent the sub-committee, and that
he knew nothing of the contents of the
report.

Mr. Wilkins said he had not been con-
ferred with by Mr. Wade and that the
sub-committee, consisting of himself, Mr.
Wade and Chairman Hirsch, had not held a
meeting, and that he did not care to
adopt the figures as his own until he had
time to study them. He said the proper
course would be for the committee to meet
and consider the information gathered by
Mr. Wade and then submit a formal report.

Members of the committee said the sub-
committee should have a chance to con-
sider the figures collected by Mr. Wade,
and that the whole matter should be referred
to the committee before further action was
taken. Mr. Wade called attention to the
fact that he was instructed to prepare
certain estimates and submit them inde-
pendent of the committee, and upon read-
ing the minutes showing the fact, he was
instructed to go ahead with the reading of
his report and submission of his estimates.

His information was not presented as a
report of the sub-committee.

Mr. Wade's report tells of the investi-
gation made and he then submits an esti-
mate that the city can establish a first rate
electric light plant for \$145,000. He calcu-
lates that the plant can be operated for
\$41,780 a year. He figures that the city
can furnish its own lights and save about
\$60,000 annually.

Wade's Report and Estimate.

The report and estimates of Mr. Wade
are as follows:

"As per your resolution adopted for the
purpose of securing information as to the
estimated cost of an electric light plant
suitable to the city's requirements, and
also estimated cost of operating same, I
beg to submit the following information for
your consideration:

"The tables and figures are made up from
information and prices submitted by re-
sponsible parties who are considered thor-
oughly reliable and fully informed as to
their different lines of business.

"All machinery and materials are of the
latest the best for the purpose desired. As
all information desired was of a private
character there was no desire to make
statements on the part of the different parties
as to giving the same, as one company,
for business reasons does not care to have
others in the same line know its exact
figures."

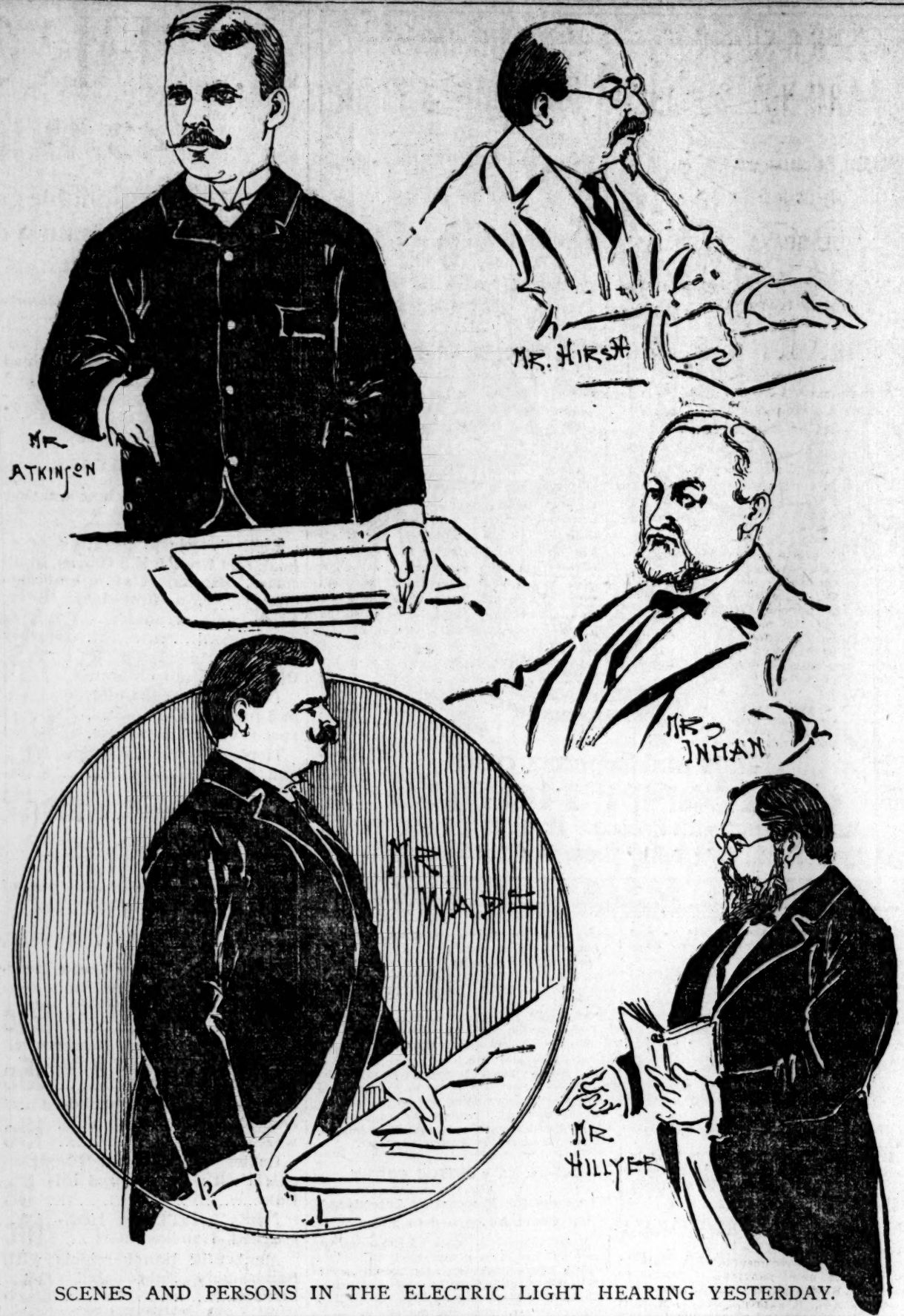
"I have assured several concerns that
figures submitted were for the exclusive
use of this committee and would not be
given to the public in detail at this time.
Of course, if the city should decide to
install its own plant upon the basis of the
information I now have I believe the figures
submitted could be reduced from 10 to 15
per cent. Numbers of people making
prices have signified their willingness and

pleasure to come before this committee and
give all the information desired."

"In all the estimates submitted the
prices have been figured higher than nec-
essary so as to take care of any minor
discrepancies. In the estimate of expense
this is also true. As to the full estimate, it
is considerably higher than is usually the
case in a steam plant similar to the one
contemplated."

"In compiling the attached information
due regard has been given all details and
I have no doubt the city can build the nec-
essary plant at a greatly reduced price
from the figures given."

"The figures set forth in the attached
sheets will be corroborated by reference to
the attached plans, propositions and let-
ters. Very respectfully,
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SCENES AND PERSONS IN THE ELECTRIC LIGHT HEARING YESTERDAY.

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Estimated total cost of an electric light
plant with a capacity of 1,000 arc lamps
completing with capacity of 1,500 horse power:
Building..... \$ 5,000.00
Steam plant..... 40,000.00
Electric machinery..... 41,500.00
Pole lines, wires, etc..... 42,000.00
Plant specifications, etc..... 2,500.00
Add for contingencies..... 3,400.00

Total..... \$145,000.00
Estimated operating expenses per an-
num of above plant with 1,000 arc lamps
as in use by the city for street light-
ing:
Coal, 2,340 tons, at \$1.65 delivered..... \$ 3,861.00
Cylinder oil..... 216.00
Wax..... 187.00
Waste..... 50.00
Soaps and cleaning compounds..... 50.00
Repairs of engine..... 40.00
Belts and shafting..... 90.00
Dynamo brushes and incidentals..... 200.00

338 M 4x12 at \$9.40 M..... \$317.76
338 M 4x7 at \$5.40..... 1,825.20
Arc lamp globe renewals..... 200.00
Arc lamp parts..... 625.00
Electrician's renewals..... 100.00
Fixture repairs..... 100.00
Extra labor and material..... 450.00
Superintendent..... 1,200.00
Chief engineer..... 1,200.00
Two firemen..... 1,200.00
One helper in boiler room..... 480.00
Dynamo man..... 480.00
Assistant dynamo man..... 600.00
Lineman..... 720.00
Two inspectors..... 1,440.00
Electric carbon bulbs..... 4,800.00
Extra labor..... 720.00
Depreciation on cost of steam
plant, 4 per cent on \$40,000..... 1,600.00
Depreciation on pole lines..... 2,000.00
Depreciation on pole lines..... 2,150.00

Total estimated yearly opera-
ting expense..... \$17,740.40
Taking the present city street lighting
plant on the basis of 33 are lamps and
2,000 candle power, each, the cost to the
city to operate same is, from year to year
as above figured, would be \$2,322.

The city's book show the amount as now
paid.

Mr. Wade explained to the committee
that he was out of the city when the com-
mittee met last week and that he regret-
ted that he was not present when the dis-
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Light Company Makes Defense.

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This was agreed to and then followed an
interesting discussion between Mr. Atkin-
son, Mr. Brandon, Mr. Inman and other
members of the committee. Judge Hillyer
resolving to the arguments and statements
of Mr. Brandon and Mr. Atkinson.

The position of the electric light company
is set forth in the speech of Mr. Brandon
and Mr. Atkinson reported fully below.

Mr. Atkinson said:

We went to that chamber of commerce
dinner the other night under an entire mis-
understanding of what was to take place
there. We supposed that the discussion
there was to concern municipal ownership
in general and the question of the electric
light plant in particular. And after we lis-
tened to the bombardment during the first
half hour, we were, to say the least, as-
tonished. We thought it unfair to investors
in the electric light company, and if we had
had any warning as to what was to take
place, we might have been prepared, but
we did not suppose that anybody would

consider that a proper occasion to allege
out our company for a vicious attack. If
we had known that we were to be the
subject of a speech by a man named
Hillyer, showing what a number of cities
were paying for private lighting, we would
have been prepared to meet the attack.

Mr. Morris Brandon's Speech.
Upon motion of Mr. Inman, Mr. Brandon
was allowed twenty minutes. Mr. Brandon
said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—Judge
Hillyer's remarks the other night were de-
voted almost exclusively to recitation of
statistics prepared by certain persons
showing the supposed cost of municipal
lighting, showing what a number of cities
were operating their own plants, and to a
statement as to the condition and the fine
management of the Atlanta waterworks. I
wish to say a few words about his state-
ment in reference to the waterworks, and
a few words about his statistics, and per-
haps it might be well for me to take up
the statistics question first."

"You remember Judge Hillyer published
his statistics in the Constitution. He did
not read and I am glad he is here to listen
to what I say. I prepared by a man named
Hillyer, showing what a number of cities
were paying for private lighting. He stated
that the paper was prepared in 1894. Atlan-
ta was put down as paying \$120 per lamp
for her lights. He added that she was not
paying that, but he did not mention the
mention of the fact that Atlanta was not
paying it when Mr. Buckley prepared the

"In 1894 Atlanta was paying \$100 per
light, and had been for four years pre-
viously, yet in order to found an argument
against this company he deliberately pub-
lished this misleading table with the best
intentions in the world, too, not knowing
any better, or he would not have done it).
Atlanta was put down as paying \$120 per
for her lights than she had paid in four
years. That was one error. Now, if you
will take his table in The Constitution, the
subject of cost of lights in cities own-
ing plants and look at every place men-
tioned in the table, you will find they are
with very few exceptions, all small towns,
such as, Kendallville, Ind., Marshalltown,
Ia., and the like. He had, it is true, in
some of his tables, mentioned the city of
Detroit, Michigan. But the city of Detroit
city of Detroit shows today that under its
own municipal lighting arrangements its
lights are costing it, from its own figures,
not including some of the most important
expenses, \$80 per lamp, whereas Atlanta
is paying today less than \$25."

"In October of this year the president of
the city public lighting commission, the city
of Detroit wrote: 'I have never claimed
we could light Detroit as cheaply as
many expect have said. My figure for the
arc lamp has always been \$100.' Judge
Hillyer did not know this or he certainly
would have mentioned it."

"He cited Jacksonville, Fla., and discus-
ed its municipal plant some length. He
failed to state that Jacksonville, Fla., un-
der municipal ownership, is paying \$30
per lamp for lights, against less than \$25
for Atlanta."

"Now, another city, is paying \$100 per
light and owns its own plant. Judge Hil-
lyer quoted at length from the mayor of
Des Moines—Mr. McVickers. That mayor's
statistics were taken from a table prepared
and read at a meeting of the American
Society of Municipal Improvements."

"Now, every schoolboy knows that the
figures in an argument based on
statistics is that you would have a re-
quisite number of examples. The number of
examples of municipal lighting which the
mayor of Des Moines had in making his
celebrated speech at Des Moines was nine.
Why so few?"

But Nine Cities Responded.
"There were over one hundred cities
probably in the United States making
their own lights. The American society
mentioned wrote to every one of them
hear of, and they published statements
from. That is, nine that all they heard
of, and they published them. The nine
larger sums for their lights under munici-
pal ownership than Atlanta, run by private
ownership, to-wit: Detroit, Tacoma and
Jacksonville, Fla. In Jacksonville, Mr. Buck-
ley table six towns and municipal own-
ership pay more for lights than Atlanta.
He did not explain why Atlanta, for
example, is paying more for lights than
as likely to pay as much as the high priced
towns. Some of the others give statements
showing that they are making lights from
\$17 per light upward to about \$115. There
is no city about here making lights from
nearly all of those towns have small water
plants and one or two men can attend to
the electric light plant and water plant and

have time for whittling left, so that these
pieces in making up their statements
count very little for labor. Because they
say they have got these men on hand and
the electric plant will not consume whit-
tling time."

"Now I wish to state that so far as I
have seen, there is no city in the United
States that ever went into the municipal
lighting business for itself that was paying
as little as \$25 per lamp. It is a private com-
pany for its lights beforehand. If he can
find any he can find more than I have
seen."

"There is not a city in the United States
today as large as Atlanta that has its own
municipal lighting that is getting its lights
as cheap as Atlanta is today."

"I wish to state furthermore, that accord-
ing to the table of statistics from which
Mayor McVickers quoted, the average price
for lights paid by all cities and towns heard
from in twenty-three states of the union
is more than Atlanta is paying today."

"These averages include the low and
false prices of municipalized plants, plants
run on the moonlight scheme only, twelve
hundred candle lights and all others,
though more than half of them perhaps
have lower grade lights than Atlanta is
getting."

"That the average of prices paid by the
cities in forty-six states of the union for
private lighting not according to that table,
but another absolutely reliable, is about
\$101. Whereas Atlanta is paying a great deal
less than \$25. That average today, with all
the improvements that have been made in
machinery, is more than Atlanta paid in
1894, when his man Buckley said Atlanta
was paying \$120."

"Mayor McVickers said in his speech
that the average of prices paid by cities
that were getting their lights from private
companies was about \$101. You can see
how much less Atlanta is paying than that.
His city was paying much more than this
average, that is, about \$120 per lamp, there-
fore he wanted a municipal plant. There
was some excuse for his action, but I have
no doubt he would never have recommended
municipal ownership to his people if he had
been getting lights away below this av-
erage as Atlanta is doing now. He would
also that the average paid by cities
making their own lights by those very
tables was about \$25, and that is the price
what Atlanta is paying, multiply the dif-
ference by the number of lights that Atlan-
ta is getting and you will see that you
would not save the \$18,000 you said the
other day you would save by the city's
you would recommend a municipal plant
for Atlanta."

"Now, we say that the tables Judge
Hillyer published are altogether unreliable;
that you can't tell from them anything
about the situation. You write to officials
of those cities and they are not going to
make a calculation and send it abroad if
it is discreditable to themselves. The
figures are correct, you do not know what
kind of lights they are getting. You do not
know what candle power they are
furnishing; you do not know the price of
coal, the price of labor and all other con-
ditions that enter into the cost of lights,
hence we say that they are unreliable."

"On the contrary, I can state showing
the cost paid by cities for private lights
are correct because they are taken from
written contracts. The municipal ownership
people know, therefore, exactly what they
must do to make the best showing."

About the Atlanta Waterworks.
"Now I want to say a word about the
waterworks. I do not want to say that
Judge Hillyer is not deserving all the credit
he claims for the management of the
waterworks, but I do wish to say that Atlan-
ta is not getting its service free."

Judge Hillyer: "What I said was that
the city receives a fair compensation val-
ue. It is a matter of course, that if you
consider only the actual cash which the
city gets from the source, it would not
get the service free."

Mr. Inman: "The waterworks system of
Atlanta is worth three or four millions,
isn't it?"

Mr. Brandon: "If it is worth three or
four millions it is a very poor property. The
city could take it and make a dividend
on the figure charging the same rates as
now charged for water and all other ser-
vices. It would have to save say
7 per cent of \$300,000, that is, \$21,000, out
of the \$280,000, which Judge Hillyer says is
the value of the so-called 'free service' and
the \$280,000 he says the city would pay
this year for water. But these two sums
amount to \$183,000."

Mr. Inman: "Suppose the city would
buy it, what would it cost?"

Continued from Fifth Page.

business, managed on business principles, in that way. I suppose that they use every effort to economize all those expense items, but the only thing of interest to the taxpayers of the city of Atlanta is what the water is truly costing them; and we say that is the only question that is germane to the question of municipal ownership. All theories will stand or fall on fact, and incontestable facts are what we want before

If charged at the rate we started out with when the works were first built, and it would be the income of the city on that basis. You recollect when the waterworks first began the charges were made at so much per fixture, and for a family having seven or eight fixtures the rate would be five or six times as much as it is now; and if the city didn't own her waterworks the people would be paying, according to the superintendent's report, \$25,000 a year for

Not in Competition
With Cheap Work,
Though the Prices
May Seem Like It.

R. Emmons & Co.
39-41 WHITEHALL STREET.

Bloodworth & Co.,
14 Whitehall

quired for elin
and is just such
of men are lookin
respendence is c
velopes are perfe
ed and mailed s
No man need hesi
igan Medical Co.
corporated by the
ness many years
commercial agenc
bank references.

SELLS SUPPLIES AT COST PRICES

President Hoffman Replies to Mr. Thomas F. Ryan's Charges.

RAIL PURCHASES EXPLAINED

The President's Supply House Made Only 10 cents a Ton.

GAVE A REBATE TO THE RAILROAD

A Precedent Which Is Not Likely to Be Followed by Other Supply Firms, However.

President R. C. Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air-Line, has issued a pamphlet containing his answer to charges made against him by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan.

Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Ryan have a feud of more than a year's standing, owing to the latter's effort to capture the Seaboard. At the last annual meeting of the Seaboard and Roanoke, held about two months ago, Mr. Ryan's attorney, Mr. Henry Crawford, made some charges against Mr. Hoffman which stirred the latter up very much. In an application for an injunction made just about the same time, Mr. Ryan charged Mr. Hoffman with selling supplies to the Seaboard Air-Line at a large profit.

Mr. Ryan also sent out a circular to the stockholders in which he said that the main business of R. C. Hoffman & Co. has been to make profit out of its dealings with the Seaboard system. Mr. Hoffman, as president of the railroad, requiring a large part of the supplies and material to be paid for to his firm at prices higher than the market and above their actual cost, and that the illegitimate profits so realized, in manipulating the purchases and sales, amount to many thousands of dollars per annum, to the great loss of the system.

Mr. Hoffman is president of the supply house which does sell large quantities of material to the Seaboard. These charges which Mr. Ryan has made publicly are not new. They have been the subject of gossip among railway men generally for some years, and it is well that Mr. Hoffman takes them up and repels them.

Mr. Ryan had affidavits from two former employees of the Seaboard to substantiate his charges.

Mr. Hoffman, replying, says that these employees were discharged, one by former Vice President John C. Winder, and the other by the present vice president, Mr. St. John. The discharges were made for the "Improvement of the efficiency of the service," says the president. One of the affidavits was C. W. Walker, formerly a master mechanic in one of the Seaboard's shops. He had nothing to do with the purchase of materials, says Mr. Hoffman, and therefore could not know anything about what was paid. When Walker wanted material or supplies, he made a requisition on the stockholder.

The other affiant, William J. Edwards, was connected with the purchasing department of the Seaboard during 1896 and for some time before. "He had the means of knowing, if not the disposition to tell the truth concerning the business of the office," says Mr. Hoffman.

"His affidavit, made nearly two years after leaving our service, based on what purports to be his present recollection of past transactions, is so vague as to make it impossible to answer his charges other than by simple denial of their truth except as to the few matters in which he has attempted to be a little more specific."

"He alleges, for instance, that throughout his term of office my firm supplied nearly 90 per cent of all supplies except coal, timber and cross-ties, and that 'generally speaking the goods were billed "quality considered," at prices from 5 to 10 per cent, and in some instances more than the current market prices for said goods. He names no dates, cites no bills, specifies no goods, and leaves himself the loophole of "quality considered" after the supplies have gone into use. The one thing definite is the 10 per cent-throughout his term—and I have no knowledge as to that—but I do have a detailed sworn statement of our present purchasing agent, Mr. O. D. Ball, Jr., which shows that during the year ending June 30, 1897, our system purchased from 27 different parties; the supplies received through R. C. Hoffman & Co. amounting to less than 28 per cent of the total.

"The witness further swears that soon after Mr. St. John took charge in 1896, the latter gave instructions that my firm should be given as much business in the way of purchase of supplies as possible. While this is sufficiently definite, it seems to be entirely needless from the point of view of his own testimony, inasmuch as he swears he had signed throughout his term, being given my firm practically all the business, at prices known to him to be above the fair market value, in violation of his duty as an officer of the line, and of his conscience, if he had any, as an honest man."

Edwards, in his affidavit, said that in

1895 R. C. Hoffman & Co. were given an order for steel rails. The original invoice called for \$25,000, which was the full market value, but that subsequently Hoffman & Co. received the invoice and increased the figures to about \$30,000, which was \$5,000 above the market value of the rails at that time.

Answering this specific charge, Mr. Hoffman says that about the middle of June, 1895, R. C. Hoffman & Co. obtained from the Bethlehem Iron Company an option on rails at \$22 per ton, at their mills. An order was booked for two thousand tons. The freight on rails from the mills to Portsmouth is \$2 a ton. On June 20, 1895, R. C. Hoffman & Co. received the option, had been obtained on the rails at \$22, all mills raised the price to \$24 per ton, at which price they remained until September 10th, when the price was again raised to \$28 per ton. About July 1st Mr. St. John ordered one thousand tons of rails from R. C. Hoffman & Co. and they were delivered to the Seaboard at Portsmouth at \$24.10 per ton. These rails cost R. C. Hoffman & Co. \$22 at the mills.

On them was \$2 per ton, making \$24, and R. C. Hoffman & Co. had the Seaboard have at \$24.10 a day or two after the option had been obtained on the rails at \$22, all mills raised the price to \$24 per ton, at which price they remained until September 10th, when the price was again raised to \$28 per ton. About July 1st Mr. St. John ordered one thousand tons of rails from R. C. Hoffman & Co. and they were delivered to the Seaboard at Portsmouth at \$24.10 per ton. These rails cost R. C. Hoffman & Co. \$22 at the mills.

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"In August the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road took two hundred tons of these rails at the market rate—\$25 per ton at Portsmouth—and while the rails on Mr. St. John's first order were in process of manufacture, he asked for the remaining eight hundred tons. Nothing was said about the price to my firm, and before the rails were ready for delivery, the price rose to the \$30 Portsmouth rate and stood at that figure until the time when Mr. Edwards left our service.

By some error Hoffman & Co.'s invoice of September 28, 1895, called for \$25.10 on these rails at Portsmouth, which conformed to neither the August nor the September price; so they recalled it and sent Mr. Edwards another one the 29th of September, in conformity with the then market.

"Thereupon Mr. Edwards issued vouchers covering the 1,000 tons and the 800 tons of September 28th, Mr. Sharp, treasurer, sent me, as president, notes for \$48,155.35, the amount of Mr. Edwards' vouchers, the weights in each case slightly over-running the original orders, for which to make good, I paid Hoffman & Co. for the rails.

Upon receipt of the letter, I at once notified him that on payment made he would receive a rebate from Hoffman & Co., and on October 29, 1895, my firm of its own volition gave Mr. Sharp its check for \$3,249.80, which was exactly \$4 per ton on the weight of the last lot of rails, thus settling against itself and in your favor, all doubts as to the price proper to be charged, after having made an absolute concession of \$1,900 profit upon the first lot of rails.

"This is the transaction which Mr. Edwards, with mingled ignorance and malice, has perverted in his affidavit, and which, in its perverted form, without one word of prior inquiry, Mr. Ryan has sent through the land, to my injury.

"On many other occasions, Hoffman & Co. have shown their fairness to you in voluntarily giving you the benefit of concessions and rebates made to them from established prices, and in the year 1896 alone I know of three items amounting to nearly \$5,000 which have been so turned into your treasury."

In a postscript, Mr. Hoffman says that his salary is \$10,500 a year and not \$10,000, as Mr. Ryan stated.

John Warwick, a former purchasing agent, refused to give an affidavit for Mr. Ryan and stated that Hoffman & Co. spared no pains to secure for the Seaboard Air-Line the very best terms and prices possible.

Judging from the rail transaction R. C. Hoffman & Co. seem to be loyal to the Seaboard at cost, and so far as the Seaboard is concerned are in the business for their health.

The report that Horace G. Burt is to be elected president of the Union Pacific railway sprung partly from the fact that the auditing department of the Chicago and Northwestern and of the Union Pacific are to be consolidated.

The auditing departments of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley are also to be consolidated with the Northwestern. The general auditing office will be in Chicago.

Marshall Kirkman, now chief of the Northwestern's auditing department, is to be transferred to the Chicago and Northwestern. It is very certain that the Northwestern and the Union Pacific will be operated as two properties. Through passenger car service between the Atlantic and Pacific appears to be with the lines. The Vanderbilt lines would form the connection between New York and Chicago, thence over the Chicago and Northwestern to Omaha, thence by the Union Pacific to Ogden and then by the Oregon Short Line to the coast.

The new Chicago Railway News Bureau was the first to predict Mr. Burt's election. The result will indicate the bureau's rank as a mind reader.

Railroad Notes.
Colonel H. S. Haines, of Atlanta, has been elected a vice president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

It is again reported the United States supreme court stands evenly divided on the Nebraska maximum freight rate case.

and that the case will be reargued before the full bench in January.

Charles H. Vorse has been appointed general foreman of the Big Four shops of the Indianapolis and Sandusky division, succeeding J. J. Smith, resigned.

Chairman Midgley, of the Western Joint Traffic Bureau, has called a meeting of that organization for December 9th. It will be held in Chicago. The general rate situation and the competition of the rail roads will be given thorough consideration.

The International and Great Northern and the Southern Pacific roads announce that their holiday rates will apply to all principal points in Mexico. This is the first time that Mexico has been embraced in the holiday territory, and the experiment will be watched with interest.

A. J. Richter, formerly general passenger agent of the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee railroad, has been appointed advertising agent for the Flint and Pere Marquette.

Interchangeable 1,000-mile tickets of the eastern roads are selling much better than was expected. Up to and including November 30th the sales of mileage books averaged 465 a day, including Sundays. For September 11 tickets were sold, and in October sales amounted to 12,146, and in November up to the 12th, 11,162 tickets have been sold. During these periods Chairman Donnell of the mileage bureau of the Central Passenger Association, has paid out \$125,497 in rebates.

A new service of ocean steamships between Newport News, Va., and Antwerp, known as the Phoenix line, Dublin and Belfast, known as the Lord line, Leith, the Caledonian line, and Bristol, known as the United States line, has been established by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

E. Fisher has been appointed general superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway, with offices at Cincinnati, Ont. Vice R. H. L. Hommedieu, resigned. The offices of division superintendent, assistant superintendent, general agent, superintendent of motive power and equipment and purchasing agent have been abolished, and their duties will hereafter be performed by the general superintendent.

W. J. Nichols, at present traveling passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, has been appointed assistant general passenger agent of the same road, with headquarters in Cincinnati.

Edward Thompson has resigned as traffic manager of the Bay Line. A shake-up is threatened among the Bay Line people.

INSURANCE NOTES

There is an idea abroad that an insurance company is like a circus—that it takes a great amount of money out of a community without putting any back. It is on this theory that the high state, county and municipal taxes are collected from citizens. The people of Georgia want a break in this performance. Therefore the high taxes are imposed to keep a part of the money at home and at the same time contribute toward the burden of taxation.

In dealing with insurance companies the state, county and town governments have proceeded on very much the same plan. It was recognized that citizens would insure their buildings against fire and their lives against the grim rider and accidents.

This much being a certainty, statesmen have legislated to impose all the taxes on insurance companies that they could stand. The thought does not seem to occur to the tax-paying powers that the citizens of the state have to pay the taxes which are imposed on the insurance companies. But they do all the same.

Sometimes it occurs, perhaps frequently, that insurance companies invest more money in a state than they take away. The Mutual Life of New York furnishes an instance. In the past ten years this company has collected in Georgia premiums amounting to \$2,400,000.

During the same period it has invested in Georgia securities, \$4,400,000. And in addition it has paid a large sum in death claims. So the company has really invested \$2 in Georgia for every one it has collected in the state in the last decade.

The company has made large purchases of city of Atlanta bonds and other securities, municipal and railway.

The Insurance Herald says: "The secrecy observed at the state department renders it impossible to discover exactly what Queen Victoria wrote to President McKinley with reference to his friendly offices in having Cap Joyner sent over to London accompanied by Chief Haney and Inspector Make Sharp, to reorganize the fire department. Negotiations are yet pending, but it is understood that Governor Atkinson of Georgia is bitterly opposed to the loan."

Non-compact companies at New Orleans are said to be writing three-year policies at less than tariff rates for the first time, and to be offering a 10 per cent reduction.

The Western and British American assurance companies of Toronto will, on January 1, 1898, establish a branch office in New York city under the management of Elias F. Wood, who was president of the American of New York prior to the purchase of the company by the Manchester. By this arrangement Mr. Wood renews his official relations with the British American, of which he was secretary some years ago.

Thirteen prominent local agents of Omaha have signed an agreement binding themselves not to write lines controlled by outside agents and brokers. Johnson & Higgins, of New York, recently gathered in the immense line of the Cudahy Packing Company, and the agents feel that if they succeed in placing it all of the desirable business of the character of the city will be diverted. By refusing to write policies on the Cudahy plant the agents hope to nip the practice in the bud.

They also agree to resign the agency of any company writing business in Douglas county over their heads.

The Royal Exchange has established a marine department for the Pacific coast at San Francisco, with Canton, Bells & Co. as general agents.

Superintendent McNall, of Kansas, in his answer to the Clarkson injunction case, not only pays the court to deny the writ, but asks that the Kansas rate-maker be permanently enjoined from issuing his book in the state.

Judge Cantrell, of Frankfort, has overruled a motion to take the Kentucky Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Louisville, out of the hands of Receiver Foster, who was appointed by Commissioner Comminger.

MURDEROUS CUT AT OFFICER'S THROAT

Desperate Negro Prisoner Slashes the Neck of Patrolman D. P. Cook.

THE POLICEMAN FIRES A SHOT

The Negro Interfered with the Officer and Was Placed Under Arrest.

SUDDENLY DREW A SHARP OPENED KNIFE

Officer Dodged and Saved His Life. The Wound Painful—Sent Home in a Hack.

With an oath a burly negro whipped out a knife last night on West Fifth street and sent the blade into the throat of Patrolman D. P. Cook. The officer, with the blood spurting from the wound, drew his pistol and fired at his assailant, who had taken to flight.

Last night will be a memorable one with the police on account of the many cases of drunkenness and riotousness. Early in the evening the patrolmen were kept busy making arrests, the town appearing to be coated a fiery red by those who usually make Saturday evening a time for debauchery. About 10 o'clock Patrolman Cook noticed that there was much disorder among negroes on Fair street near Peters, and he ascertained that some of the disorderly men and women were in a restaurant noted in police circles. He went to the restaurant and ordered two or three half drunken women to go home. When he did so a heavily built negro man remarked to the women:

"Don't you go anywhere until you get a-d ready."

The officer quietly told the man to mind his own business and once more advised the women to go home. The man again interfered and the officer ordered him to leave.

TOMORROW! The Great Piano Sale Opens.

IT COSTS NOTHING

To Step Into the Ware-

rooms of the Phillips

& Crew Co.

AND SEE WHAT
IS BEING DONE

This Is a Great Oppor-

tunity To Secure a

Piano for a Christ-

mas Present.

It will take a visit to the warehouses of the Phillips & Crew Company tomorrow morning to appreciate what inducements are being offered to purchasers in order to see the pianos that are displayed.

It must be borne in mind that the pianos offered at such low prices and on such easy terms are all new with only a few exceptions and are the regular instruments carried in stock by this old concern.

These instruments must be seen to be appreciated, and then when the salesmen show you the great differences in the prices that have been made in consideration of the immense number of pianos the house finds on hand just at this time, the opportunities presented for securing one of the leading pianos for about what it cost to build it, and this on small monthly payments, becomes at once apparent.

Remember this extraordinary sale continues for only two weeks, beginning Monday morning and continuing until Saturday night, December 13th.

The opportunity of purchasing a beautiful piano for a Christmas gift at such prices as upon such terms has never before been presented to the people of Atlanta, and this has only been made possible by the fact that the Phillips & Crew Company finds that in order to fulfill contracts made a year ago, the decision to go out of the wholesale business and the complete stoppage of business throughout the south the past ninety days on account of the yellow fever has placed in hand over one hundred pianos more than ought to be in stock.

Consequently, there is only one recourse—these pianos must be sold and the prices and terms must accomplish the work.

Step into the store and see for yourself what this means.

leave the place. Instead of doing so, the negro replied:

"You ain't my master and I will stay where I d-d please."

Patrolman Cook took hold of the negro to place him under arrest and started to lead him to the nearest call box. He had proceeded but a few feet on Fair street in the direction of Peters street when the negro suddenly drew a knife and made a cut at the policeman's neck. Luckily, Cook was in time to dodge as the cut was made, and by doing so prevented the knife entering very deeply into the throat. Otherwise he would have been killed.

As it was, the keen blade of the knife made a cut two inches in length and half an inch deep. It bled profusely and was dressed by a physician. Cook was taken to the police barracks in a patrol wagon and from there sent to his home in a hack. The wound, while very painful, is not thought to be serious unless inflammation sets in.

After he was cut Cook rapped for help and fired at his assailant one time. Sergeant Abbott came to his aid and while Cook's wound was being dressed the sergeant made a search for the negro, but failed to locate him. His name is not known, but Cook says he would recognize him on sight.

If found the negro will be prosecuted for an assault with intent to murder.

HEARING WAS POSTPONED.

City Injunction Case Was Not Argued Yesterday.

The petition asking for permanent injunction against the city, restraining the payment of the notes executed to the county in the courthouse deal, was not heard yesterday before Judge Lumpkin, as County Attorney Rosser asked for a continuance on the ground that the members of the board of county commissioners had not been served with notice of the suit, as the law requires.

Commissioner Palmer, representing the plaintiff, resisted the motion to continue, taking the position that if it was made for delay it should not be granted. If there had not been sufficient service, however, he was willing that the case go over. It took this direction and will come up before Judge Lumpkin in chambers on next Saturday.

Died from a Fall.

Elizay, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—Gus McMan fell out of the top of T. G. Simmons's barn yesterday and died today.

A. K. Hawkes, The Atlanta optician, will exchange glasses after Christmas should the ones purchased for a present not suit the wearer. Mr. Hawkes has made a practice of doing this for the past twenty years.

TAYLOR'S.

20x38 Huek Towels, 5c; Decoration Bunting, all colors, 3 1-3c yard; one case

of Dark Calicoes, 2 7-8c; one case of Apron Gingham, 3 7-8c; one case

of Aurora Silks, 3 7-8c; 5 bales of extra large Bed Comfortables, 66x72,

weighing 6 pounds each, for 50c.

DRESS GOODS.

We have just received fifty pieces of 50-inch all-wool Flannels and Diagonal Skirts, dressmaker made and worth every cent. Here at \$1.25. Other good values in black and colored. Plain and broadcloth, Cheviot, Serge, Satin and Silk Skirts, \$2 to \$3.

15 pieces of extra weight and finish two-tone satin solid Brocades, 40 inches wide, in all the desirable colors, will be placed on sale at 50c.

A class of strictly all-wool, double width Dress Flannels in black, navy, myrtle and brown, bright smooth finish, excellent heavy weight, at 15c.

LININGS.

Skirt Cambric at 25c and 50c. Waist Linings at 65c and 125c. Interlinings at 50c, 65c and 100c.

VELVETS.

In all the desirable colors for Waists, Blouses and trimming purposes in two grades, each excellent values and extremely low for silk velvets, 50c and 75c.

SILKS.

Moire Velours in black, brown, green, navy and garnet, are much sought after for stylish Blouses; they are scarce, but we have them, 22 inches wide, at 75c yard.

BRAIDS.

Your new dress will not be quite correct without some braid garnitures. We have every conceivable color, kind and width in Mohair and silk, 1c to 50c yard.

SET PIECES.

In Blouses, Yokes, Etores, Girldes and Fronts in black and colored Pasmesteries, 75c to \$1.

PUSH CAPES.

24 Ladies' Seal Push Capes with Thibet fur trimming, offered at other stores as a bargain at \$2.50. Here for \$2.25.

We have other good values in Push Capes from 22 to 30 inches long, \$3.50 to \$10.

CLOTH CAPES.

36 Ladies' Cloth Capes, good weight, combination fur and braid trimmed—this is a double cape with large collar, 85c.

Other good values in Cloth Capes in all the latest styles and colors, in single and double capes, braid or fur trimmed, \$1.50 to \$5.50.

LADIES' JACKETS.

Very special value in all-wool, heavy Black Melton Ladies' Jackets, all silk lined, new four button, self-collared, 4 tops of silk stitching, \$10 value, for \$5.88.

Other good values in all-wool cloth suits, silk waist, medium and heavy weights, including all the latest braided and military effects, 85c to \$10.

Consequently, there is only one recourse—these pianos must be sold and the prices and terms must accomplish the work.

Step into the store and see for yourself what this means.

240 Marietta St.

TAYLOR'S

240 Marietta St.

WORDS

FAIL

Our 20 per Cent Reduction Sale

Is giving great satisfaction. We have had a big rush the past week. Close buyers appreciate the bargains we are offering.

To describe the beauty of our furniture in design, upholstery or perfect finish. Our library tables, bookcases, chiffoniers, fancy tables in all woods, leather couches and chairs are rich and ornamental, as well as durable and eminently useful. Select your Xmas gifts from our stock and you will be pleased.

Copyright 1897.

will be pleased.

will be pleased.

will be pleased.

will be pleased.

will be pleased.

will be pleased.

will be pleased.

"Better than ever—and still the best."

THE REGAL SHOE

Shoe men, experts in the business, wonder how "Regal Shoes" can be made to sell for \$3.50 per pair. Think it over.

"141" Button Calf

A natty style for which there is a great demand. Made in lace, in Calf, Russia Calf, and Enamel (double sole), Patent Calf (single sole), button and lace.

THE REGAL
60 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
Telephone 503
STORES:
Boston. Pittsburgh.
Providence. Cleveland.
New York. Detroit.
Brooklyn. Chicago.
Philadelphia. Denver.
Baltimore. Albany, N.Y.
Washington. Utica, N.Y.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Factory, Whitman, U.S.A.

\$3.50 per Pair.
141 Styles.
One Price.

TAYLOR'S.

20x38 Huek Towels, 5c; Decoration Bunting, all colors, 3 1-3c yard; one case of Dark Calicoes, 2 7-8c; one case of Apron Gingham, 3 7-8c; one case of Aurora Silks, 3 7-8c; 5 bales of extra large Bed Comfortables, 66x72, weighing 6 pounds each, for 50c.

DRESS GOODS.

We have just received fifty pieces of 50-inch all-wool Flannels and Diagonal Skirts, dressmaker made and worth every cent. Here at \$1.25. Other good values in black and colored. Plain and broadcloth, Cheviot, Serge, Satin and Silk Skirts, \$2 to \$3.

LADIES' SUITS.

Special attention is called to a new line of all-wool Broadcloth Suits, in all the prevailing shades, with new blouse-bracket fronts; to be valued anywhere at \$7.50; here at \$5.

Other good values in all-wool cloth suits, made up in best manner and sold at about cost of material; \$3.98 up.

SILK WAISTS.

Very special value in black broadcloth and plain taffeta, all silk waists, pleated fronts, with new blouse-bracket fronts; to be valued anywhere at \$7.50; here at \$5.

Other good values in black and colored silk waists, including plaid and Roman stripes, \$2.50 to \$5.

FLANNEL WAISTS.

All-wool, heavy, smooth finish Flannel Waists, all sizes, 34 to 44 inch, lined, yoke and collar, full 3/4-yard skirts, and nicely braided, at 75c.

Other good values in plaid and all-wool Flannel Waists at 75c and 85c.

HOUSE WRAPPERS.

Heavy fleece-back, twilled and printed flannellette House Wrappers, in all sizes and colors, full 3/4-yard skirts, and nicely braided, at 75c.

Other good things in Cutting, Flannellette, Calico and Gingham Wrappers, 50c to \$1.50.

MILLINERY.

Ladies' latest styles black and colored velvet

WANTED-MALE HELP.

TRAVELING MEN in the wholesale grocery or provision trade can do business requiring no money down. Address C. H. Weaver, 400 N. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

CLERKS and carriers for the Atlanta Postoffice. Positions open for experienced men in postoffice service last year. Full particulars about all government positions, salaries, dates of examinations, etc., National Correspondence Inst., Dept. K, Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN Business Bureau, 705 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Six weeks' free assistance applicants in getting good positions with the Atlanta Postoffice. We want to know young lady stenographer who can board with only \$10.00.

THE "DU-FUNNY" - The new in New York. Great seller on the street. Cost 25¢ each. Sample by mail 5¢ each. DU-FUNNY CO., 125 Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED - Barber, white or colored, at 600 E. Stevens, Washington, Ga.

WANTED - Man to work in a good, honest, paying mail. Call at Star office, 1018 Peachtree St.

WANTED - Experienced advertising solicitor for city work at Star office, 1018 Peachtree St.

WANTED - An installment collector and salesman. Apply at No. 52 Foundry St., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED - A capable young man to assist in retail store during the Christmas season. Must have exceptional character. Address X, X, this office.

WANTED - Your neighbors and acquaintances. We are looking for people to sell our new product. Pay \$5.00 per 100, or 5¢ each, for collecting them. If you mean business, send us 10¢ for contract and sample. The DeWitt Co., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED - Men to sell the latest consumable of science. This is a great business. One-half, three harmless granules per day; can't take cold if you try; breaks cold, coughs, favors, etc. Send us 10¢ for sample. Six months' supply 25¢ by mail. Family Safeguard, 102 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

CIRCULAR and sample distributors, \$5 per 100; pay advanced; experience unnecessary. Enclose stamp. American Advertising Association, St. Louis, Mo. dec-5-17

SALESMEN WANTED - \$50 to \$100 month. No experience. No money down. No commission. Address X, X, this office.

WANTED - A position for next year by experienced male cook for small family; none need apply without good references. Apply to 44 Peachtree St.

WANTED - A first-class hardware man to represent a large northern jobbing house in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama; must be thoroughly experienced in the trade and have the best of recommendations. Address Box X, care Atlanta Constitution. dec-5-17

WANTED - By compositor, Sawtell, the printer, 125 North Broad Street.

A FIRST-CLASS all-round job printer at once. Pease Printing Co., 31 Ivy Street.

A FIRST-CLASS printer at once. Pease Printing Co., 31 Ivy Street.

WANTED - Licensed druggist; must be well recommended and competent to discharge every duty of the position. Salary \$100.00 per month. No money down. No commission. Address X, X, this office.

WANTED - Cook. A first-class cook wanted at 267 Jackson Street. Apply at once.

WANTED - By old house, man, good church standing, willing to learn our business. Address X, X, this office.

WANTED - By old house, man, good church standing, willing to learn our business. Address X, X, this office.

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HELP WANTED-Male.

WANTED - Immediately persons to distribute circulars and samples; no canvassing; 123 Liberty Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED - Rapid and accurate combined bookkeeper and stenographer; also combined stenographer and telegraph operator; for positions outside Atlanta, paying \$50.00 each month. Positions are first-class and none but good men need apply. No "graduate" or of theoretical knowledge. We are in the recent graduate for outside persons to fill the above positions which have recently been reported to us. Apply only by letter, giving full particulars. The Atlanta Business College, Whitehall, 123 Liberty Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED - To employ young man as traveler or bookkeeper who can loan money. Address X, X, this office.

WANTED - A white boy willing to work for a family. Address X, X, this office.

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WANTED-Agents.

WANTED - Agents, male or female; something to sell; 20¢ per cent; no money down; prepaid 15 cents. White Art Co., 123 Liberty Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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FOR RENT-Boarding Houses.

FOR RENT OR LEASE - Metropolitan hotel, 400 N. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Call at 400 N. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT - Boarding house, 400 N. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Call at 400 N. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

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NEW VOICES IN LOCAL CHURCHES

Committees Are Now Selecting Choirs
for Next Year.

THERE WILL BE SOME CHANGES

First Presbyterian Will Have Some
Exceptionally Good Music.

NEW TALENT SEEMS TO BE IN DEMAND

Some of the Old Singers Will Be Re-
tained and Some Dismissed.
Prospects Are Bright.

There will be several changes in the At-
lanta church choir next year.

Now that the old year is drawing to a
close and old contracts are about to be
terminated, the various music committees
are busy making arrangements for next
year. From present indications there will
be new singers and better music than
Atlanta has enjoyed for some time.

There seems to be a disposition among
the committees to engage new talent.
Congregations demand changes. There are
a few singers in the city who have held
their positions for some time, and who,
from present indications, will continue to
hold the same next year, but nearly all
the churches will make material changes.

Very few have as yet made definite ar-
rangements. Mrs. Hunter, Atlanta's gift-
ed contralto, has signed with the First
Methodist and will be heard there all next
year. Mr. Barnes, who is a good basso,
will also probably be kept.
The committee of the Second Baptist is
at sea. They have a double quartet at
present, but a change is likely next year.
Mr. Preston Hunter, who has a baritone
of much power and sympathy, may be
retained, as well as Miss Hardy, contralto.
The committee promises, however, to have
some good music.

Mrs. Dow will be kept at the First Bap-
tist. No definite arrangements have been
made with Mr. Jessup, Mr. Davies or Miss
Baker. It is probable, however, they will
all hold their positions, as their work has
been satisfactory.

The officials of the Central Presbyterian
are still in doubt as to next year. They
have not had a paid choir for some time,
and there is some dissatisfaction in the
congregation on this account. An effort will
be made, it is said, to materially improve
the music there for next year.

The First Presbyterian will have an en-
tirely new choir, the contracts already
having been made. The terms of the pre-
sent choir will end with the last Sunday
in this month, and the new choir will sing
the first Sunday in January. The prospects
are that the congregation will enjoy the
best music they have had in some time.

The singers are entirely new, none having
ever sung in an Atlanta church choir be-
fore. All are pupils of Mrs. Hugh Angier,
one of the best vocal teachers in this
country. The voices are young and fresh,
and considering all have studied at the
same school, the ensemble, as well as the
solo work, will be exceptionally good.

The tenor will be Professor Jones, of
the Boys' High school; soprano, Miss
Jennie Boyd; contralto, Miss Lily Angier,
and baritone Mr. Linton Tedford. The new
choir is now engaged in active rehearsals.
Considering the fact that they are under
the personal direction of Mrs. Angier, their
work should be eminently satisfactory. Herr
Paul, one of Atlanta's foremost musicians,
will be the organist.

AGENT HASKELL NOT IN CONTEMPT

Court Decided the Case Yesterday Against
the Plaintiff.

HASKELL MADE NO DEFENSE

Insurance Contract with Riley-Grant
Company Caused Suit.

MOTION TO MODIFY THE ORDER IS MADE

Consent Decree Was Yesterday Taken
in the Southern Building and
Loan's Litigation.

The charge of contempt of court which
was brought against Mr. W. W. Haskell
was yesterday dismissed by Judge Lump-
kin, and Mr. Haskell was exonerated with-
out it being necessary for him to make any
defense to the charge.

The charge was brought by the Riley-
Grant Company, insurance and loan brok-
ers, charging that Mr. Haskell, three years
ago, sold to that company his insurance
business, agreeing not to use any of the
information which was a part of the sale.
Later on an order of the superior court was
allowed restraining Mr. Haskell from en-
gaging in insurance business for the term
of three years, according to his contract
with the Riley-Grant company, beginning
August 1, 1894; also perpetually restraining
him from using himself, or imparting to
others, any of the information which he
had derived from the business sold the
Riley-Grant company.

Mr. Haskell then filed a motion to modify
the court's order by striking out the refer-
ence to the perpetual injunction. This mo-
tion is now before the court and a deci-
sion may come at almost any time. Several
weeks ago the Riley-Grant company filed
a motion to attach Mr. Haskell for con-
tempt of court. The company charged that
he had made use of information which he
had derived from the business he sold the
company and that his act was in violation
of his contract and in contempt of the
order of the superior court.

The specific information which the com-
pany charged Mr. Haskell had used was
the date of the expiration of a policy fur-
nished, he claims, by the person making
application for the insurance. Yesterday
morning the contempt case came up, but
Judge Lumpkin declined to grant the peti-
tion of the plaintiff without hearing from
Mr. Haskell, the court deciding that there
was no ground for an order and that Mr.
Haskell was not in contempt of court as
had been charged.

Fees for the Receiver.

A decree was taken yesterday in the case
of Eastman and others against the South-
ern Building and Loan Association, in
which several fees are ordered paid. The
decree resulted from a petition which was
filed in court by Receiver W. B. Smith, who
is holding the assets of the association in
the state of Georgia.

Receiver Smith showed in his petition
that the chancery court of Tennessee,
which several fees are paid. The decree
resulted from a petition which was filed
in court by Receiver W. B. Smith, who is
holding the assets of the association.

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in court by Receiver W. B. Smith, who is
holding the assets of the association.

Phillips, Wellborn, Baker & Co.

50 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE LADIES' FURNISHING HOUSE.

The weather for this week is very uncertain, but there is no doubt whatever, as to the money-saving prices at the NEW STORE every day this week, rain or shine. You are doing only what every wise, and prudent buyer does, considering your own financial interest. We are offering our Dress Goods at surprisingly low figures, and are determined to carry none over, come and see what we can do for you. A center table full of choice remnants, Dress Goods and Silks, from 2 to 7 1-2 yards, at half their value, and they are new. If you intend buying a cloak or wrap of any kind, don't fail to see what we are offering this week. The prices have been cut so low that you will not hesitate to buy. We have just opened up an elegant and large stock of Christmas toys, and will sell them at unheard-of prices, see them before you buy. Every department is offering special inducements for the holidays. A beautiful and interesting story book (Palmer Cox's Brownies) is given with every cash purchase of \$1.00.

to pay the court costs and \$3,000 on account
to the counsel bringing the original bill
into court. Receiver Smith will receive \$1,500
on account and counsel for the receiver will
be paid \$2,000 on account.

School of Optics.
Jewelers in every community are begin-
ning to realize the importance of an optical
education. The time is at hand when every
jeweler must be an educated optician, or
his spectacle trade will be carried off by
his rival. Kellam & Moore's School of Op-
tics in Atlanta, offers a thorough and com-
prehensive course in optics to the ambitious
dealer. Write for terms to Kellam &
Moore, 49 Marietta street, Atlanta.

Governor Bob Taylor's Book.
Containing his three famous lectures,
"The Flood and the Bow,"
"The Paradise of Fools,"
"Visions and Dreams."
A 50-cent book for 25 cents, by mail 30
cents.

For sale by the
JOHN M. MILLER CO.,
39 Marietta Street,
Atlanta, Ga.
nov19-1f

A. K. Hawkes.
The Atlanta optician, will exchange
glasses after Christmas should the ones
purchased for a present not suit the eyes.
Mr. Hawkes has made a practice of doing
this for the past twenty years.

Dr. W. J. Bell has returned from a two
weeks' pleasant hunting trip to Florida.
Dr. Bell went with a party of nine officers
and employees of the Daniel Pratt Gin
Company of Prattville, Ala., as a specially
invited guest and surgeon to the party.
It was an unusually successful hunt, twen-
ty-eight deer being killed in all, and each
member of the party killing more than one.

We Sell 'Em Cheaper

At McClure's Big 5 & 10c Store.

And we have a big line of Toys and Holiday Goods. Don't fail
to call and see our stock before making your purchases. Spe-
cial Fancy Wine and Toddy Set, 50c; others \$1.00 and \$1.25.
The last week of Cut Price Sale on Granite Ware and House
Furnishings.

McCLURE 10c. COMPANY

73 WHITEHALL STREET.

Dainty Pictures.
The new lot of pictures just received for
my holiday trade are the finest and prettiest
ever brought to this city. It is a treat to
see them. Call at Sam Walker's, 10 Mari-
etta street, and look, no charge.

Moultrie Observers: Among the things
we have to be thankful for are plenty of
possums, potatoes and molasses.

THE BENDER PROPERTY
At auction, before the courthouse door,
Tuesday, the 7th, at 11 o'clock. Absolute
sale to close up an estate. Don't miss it.
G. W. ADAIR.

HAS BEEN PASTOR ONE YEAR.

Dr. Rice Will Celebrate His First An-
niversary at Central Presbyterian.

Dr. Theron H. Rice will celebrate his
first anniversary as pastor of the Central
Presbyterian church this morning at the
regular services.

He will preach a special sermon on the
occasion, carefully reviewing the work of
the church during his administration and
giving some interesting figures on the pre-
sent financial condition. The church has
had a successful year under the guidance
of Dr. Rice, who is one of the strongest
young ministers that ever preached in At-
lanta.

When Dr. Rice succeeded Dr. Strickler
a year ago the church was heavily en-
cumbered with debt. Since that time the
new pastor has worked assiduously to
clear away the burden and that he has
succeeded admirably will be proven by the
financial statement which he will present
to the congregation this morning. The
services will be of unusual interest, and
a good congregation will be present.

N. B.—
In future all cut glass sold by me will
be marked with my name. Glass not so
marked is not from my establishment.
This is done to protect my trade, as the
market is full of glass of cheap manufac-
ture, and recently this glass is brought
to me to exchange, being represented as
coming from my store. I only carry the
finest quality and choicest patterns, and
my glass has a distinct individuality, and
when a piece is marked with my name
you may be assured it is first quality. It
has been my practice and my desire to
furnish to my trade only goods of quality
and merit. In the end the best is always
cheapest. Charles W. Crankshaw.
nov 5-14

"CINCINNATI AND FLORIDA LIMITED"

Fast Train Service Between Cincin-
nati and Florida—A Solid Vesti-
bulated Train Composed of Pullman
Drawing Room Sleeping Cars and
Through Vestibuled Coach, Cin-
cinnati to Jacksonville, Fla., With-
out Change, via the Southern Rail-
way.

Commencing Sunday, December 5th, the
Southern railway will inaugurate the
Cincinnati and Florida fast train serv-
ice via Chattanooga, Atlanta and Ever-
ett.

This train will be composed entirely of
vestibuled Pullman drawing-room sleep-
ing cars and day coaches, running solid
Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change,
and will make the fastest schedule ever
operated between those cities leaving
Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m., arriving Atlanta
10:45 p. m., and Jacksonville 8:30 a. m.

At Atlanta the Kansas City and
Jacksonville sleeper will be attached,
also a local sleeping car for Thom-
wick, Ga., which will be placed in the
union station at 9 o'clock p. m. for the
convenience of Atlanta passengers. The
northbound schedule of this train will
enable passengers to leave Atlanta in the
morning and reach Cincinnati at 7:20 p. m.
the same day, a daylight ride through
Tennessee and Kentucky. dec 5-14

THE BENDER PROPERTY
At auction, before the courthouse door,
Tuesday, the 7th, at 11 o'clock. Absolute
sale to close up an estate. Don't miss it.
G. W. ADAIR.

PHONE 105

THE C. A. DAHL COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CUT FLOWERS AND PALMS OF ALL VARIETIES

Our Roses are of Our Own Growth.

Especial Care and Attention Given to Floral Decorations of all Kinds. Estimates on Decorations Cheerfully Furnished for Weddings at Home, or Church, Balls, Receptions, Dinners, Card Parties, or Entertainments of Every Description.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR VIOLETS BOTH SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

(NO VIOLET PLANTS FOR SALE.)

VIOLETS
FRESH, DAILY.

Telegraph or Mail Orders
promptly filled and shipped to
any address on short notice.



FUNERAL DESIGNS.

We always carry in stock a full line of selected
and appropriate designs. The greatest care and
judgment is exercised in this branch of our business.
That's why our pieces are the handsomest to be
seen

Being the only Atlanta Members of the Florist International Telegraph Delivery Association, we are prepared to book your order for Flowers to be delivered in any City in the United States, or Europe, on a few hours' notice. Now is the time to plant Dutch Hyacinth Bulbs

FRESH VIOLETS
DAILY.

THE C. A. DAHL CO., A. B. Williams, Manager.
10 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

PHONE
105.

Velours
for
Capes. . .
\$2.50.

Plush
Blouses
\$22.50
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Velour
Blouses
\$25.00
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Velvet
Blouses
\$35.00
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Cloth
Coats,
Silk Lined,
\$10.00
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Boucle
Coats,
Silk Lined,
\$10.00
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Cloth
Coats,
Blues, tans, browns
\$12.50
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Plush
Capes,
Fur trimmed,
\$10.00
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Velvet
Capes,
Fancy Styles,
\$18.00
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Cloth
Blouses,
New Shapes,
\$15.00
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Fur
Capes,
Electric and Persian
\$15.00
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Electric
and
Monkey
Capes
\$45.00
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Monkey
and
Astrakan
Capes
\$40.00
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Electric
Capes,
Skunk Trimmed,
\$15.00.

Velvets
for
Trimmings.
\$1.00.

Velvets
for
Hats. . .
\$1.50.

Velvets
for
Blouses.
\$3.00.

Glaze
Lining
Taffetas.
75c.

Roman
Stripe
Silks. . .
\$1.00.

Roman
Plaid
Silks. . .
\$1.25.

Black
Taffeta
Silks. . .
75c.

GREAT YEARLY SALE OF CLOAKS AND WRAPS BEGINS TOMORROW

KEELY'S

Keely Company

ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS
IN SALES OFCloaks, Wraps, Furs,
Dress Goods, Silks, SuitsAND
HOLIDAY DRY GOODSBeg to Announce Holiday Sales
of Their Popular Lines of Stuffs

AT POSITIVE UNDERVALUES

SALES OUT OF ORDINARY BEGIN MONDAY

RECENT VENTURES of our Buyers have furnished us with Goods of High Class, bought at about half the early season prices. In response to invitation of Selling Agents in New York our firm was represented at a clearance of large blocks of the most desirable and stylish goods.

OUR OPPORTUNITY AND YOURS, TOO, WAS IN THIS SALE

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS bought nearly Fifty Thousand. The Goods are ready Monday for you at prices which you cannot resist. As the years go by Holiday Shoppers incline more to the Useful and the Durable. When these two requisites are combined with the STYLISH AND THE REASONABLY-PRICED, our offerings are simply irresistible to shrewd purchasers.

DRESS FABRICS, SILKS, FURS, WRAPS, SUITS

Are Our Special Offerings for the First Week in December.

DRESS GOODS EXTRAORDINARY

On Sale
Monday

Our Latest Successful Purchase of Stylish Stuffs—
105 Pieces High Grade, Stylish Goods, all of this season's manufacture, and including the most approved weaves in fashionable colorings; many in the lot have sold as high as 89c. . . 50c Yard

Special Sale of Holiday Dresses

For Quick Handling and to Expedite Sales we have cut up nearly Five Hundred Dress Patterns of Desirable Dress Goods and offer them at one price. \$2.75 Suit

DRESS GOODS UNDERPRICED

On Sale
Monday

Our Recent Capture of High Class Novelty Stuffs—
62 Pieces of French Novelty Suitings, bought of an Importer who wished to close quickly. Artistic Weaves, Exclusive Styles, Pronounced Values. Many of them worth fully \$1.50. . . \$1.00 Yard

Special Sale of Novelty Suits

Over a Hundred High Novelty Dress Patterns go on our center counters tomorrow, including exclusive Paris Suits, at about half of the usual prices. \$5.00 Suit

COAT, CAPE AND WRAP OFFERING THAT'S UNPARALLELED

Last week brought us about Nine Hundred Choice Garments, bought at less than value. We transfer them to you at a small figure.

. . . \$10.00 COATS. . .

Coats Silk Lined throughout, both Plain and Braided, new cut Fronts, choice of three styles of Collar, in Black, Navy, Green, Brown, Tan and Havana. Your choice for. \$10.00

. . . Tailor Suits. . .

Man Tailored, Black Suit, of Cloth, Silk Lined throughout, an extremely handsome article. \$25.00
Broadcloth Suits, stitched, Braided Ornaments, inlaid Velvet Collar, Cuffs and Pockets, Coat Roman Stripe lined, Double Box Skirt. \$17.50
Camel's Hair Suits, Coat Braided, Box style, Coat Silk lined, Dahlia, Gray, Green, Black, mixed. \$15.00

Two of our Buyers were kept busy last week in the selection and purchase of about 900 choice Garments, which go on sale Monday.

. . . \$12.50 COATS. . .

Plain Cloth Coats, Satin or Taffeta Lined, Strap Seams, Stylish Collars, Box Fronts, Tans, Garnets, Green, Electric Blue, Brown and Black; the swell Coat of the season. Your choice for. \$12.50

. . . Tailor Suits. . .

Rough Novelty Serge Suits, Coat stitched and Silk lined, Braided Seams, trimmed with Braid Ornaments, new Skirt. \$20.00
Walking Suits of Mixed Novelty English Checks, Roman Silk lined Coat, purely plain Tailor style, Stitched seams. \$12.50
Meltonette Suits, in Blues, Grays, Black, Silk lined Coats, Tailor finish, plain styles. \$10.00

COME LOOK THROUGH THE LACE DEPARTMENT TOMORROW

KEELY'S

Keely Company

Our Special Holiday
Sales ofWraps, Furs, Collarettes, Capes,
Stoles, Neck Pieces, Boas, Scarfs

BEGINS IN EARNEST

HOLIDAY PRICES
TOMORROW---MONDAY.

KEELY'S

Linen Dep't Will Show Tomorrow
Renaissance Tea Covers,
Belgian Table Sets,
Lace Bureau Scarfs,
Lunch Cloths and
Full 7-8 Napkins
At Special Prices.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF FURS, NECK PIECES, STOLIES AND COLLARETTES

Electric
Capes,
Skunk Trimmed,
\$15.00.

Electric
Seal Collars
Marten Trimmed,
\$12.50.

Muffloon
Collar,
Combination,
\$10.00.

Grey
Thibet
Collarettes,
\$7.50.

Plain
Collarettes,
in Electric Seal,
\$5.00.

Mink
Collarettes,
With Storm Collar,
\$13.50.

Tab Front
Collarettes,
Mink Tails,
\$25.00.

Misses'
Suits,
Silk Lined Coats,
\$5.00.

Collarettes
of Electric
and Muffloon,
\$12.50
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Fur Capes,
Tab Fronts,
Muff to Match,
\$30.00
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Combina-
tion Furs,
Astrakan and
Monkey,
\$25.00
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Mink
Capes,
Tail Trimmed,
\$50.00
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Stone
Marten
Stoles,
The Latest,
\$25.00
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Tailor
Suits,
Braided, Trimmed,
\$17.50
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Tailor
Suits,
Silk Lined, Only
\$25.00
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Tailor
Suits,
Silk Lined,
Coats,
\$12.50
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Tailor
Suits,
Silk Lined, Braided,
\$27.50
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

Tailor
Suits,
of New Designs,
\$15.00
in the
Cloak Sale. . .

Misses'
Jackets,
16 and 18 years,
All Silk Lined,
\$10.00
in the
Cloak Dep't. . .

BASS DRY Monday's
Bargain
Sale. **GOODS CO**Come to Our Great Dress Goods
Sale Next Monday from 8 to 12

25-inch Black and Colored Bro- cades	5c
25-inch Plaid Dress Goods to go at	3c
Double Width Fancy and Black Brocades	9c
34-inch Brocaded Sicilians, new styles	15c
40-inch Black and Fancy Brocaded Mohairs	19c
36-inch All Wool Serges, good quality	19c
40-inch Silk and Wool Novelty Suitings	29c
50-inch All Wool Flannels, gray and black	29c
38 pieces \$1 All Wool Black Bro- caded Goods	35c
20 pieces 50-in. French Imperial Black All Wool Serges	35c
\$1.25 Fancy All Wool and Wool and Mohair Suitings	49c
\$1.50 50-inch Black Imported All Wool Goods	69c
10 pieces \$1.25 50-in. Broadcloths, black and colors	75c
\$2.50 62-inch fine Beaver Cloth, Black and Blue	98c

GREAT BLANKET AND COMFORT SALE

10 cases full 10-4 White Cotton Blankets, pair	39c
4-pound heavy Sanitary Wool 10-4 Blankets	98c
\$3.00 full 10-4 White Wool Blank- ets, special	\$1.50
\$5.00 pure California Wool Blank- ets, large size	\$2.50
\$6.50, larger size, every thread pure wool Blankets	\$2.98
125 pair extra fine Blankets, slight- ly soiled, at	Half Price
50 bales full size Comfortables, in this sale	49c
10 bales calico covered Comforts, full size	75c
15 bales satteen covered Comforts, large size	98c

CAPES AND JACKET SALE.

200 Ladies' Beaver Cloth Capes, fur trimmed, at	69c
150 Ladies' Fine All-wool Beaver Cloth Capes, fur trimmed	\$1.48
Ladies' \$5.00 Fine Silk Plush Capes, Thibet fur trimmed	\$2.98
Ladies' \$6.50 Baltic Seal Plush Capes, braided and jetted	\$3.98
Ladies' \$7.50 Fine Silk Plush Capes, beautiful quality	\$4.98
Ladies' \$7.50 Melton Cloth Capes, grand quality	\$3.98
Ladies' and Misses' \$7.50 Jackets during this sale	\$3.50
Ladies' and Misses' \$8 and \$10 Jackets, to close out	\$4.98
350 Misses' and Children's Fine Reffer Jackets at	98c

SPECIALS.

36-inch Lace Scrim	27c
Full size Towels at	1c
Knitting Cotton, all colors	2c
Large spools Knitting Silks	2c
Cake Toilet Soap	1c
100-yard Spool Silk	1c
Ladies' Fine Fascinators	15c
Ladies' 75c Breakfast Shawls	29c
And Many Others too Numerous to Mention.	

SPECIALS.

36-inch Best Rustle Taffeta	5c
Gilberts Best Silasia	8c
Best Quality Linen Canvas	15c
Best Quality Skirt Cambric	27c
Best Grade Stockinet Shields	8c
Best Quality Collar Canvas	15c
20c Roman Stripe Rustle Taffeta 12c	
Men's Unlaundered Shirts	15c
The Above Are a Few of the Many Bargains for Monday.	

WE MEAN YOU! If you are a merchant we can save you money by seeing some of the special "jobs" just in, being purchased by our Mr. L. B. Joel, who has been in Eastern markets for past month.

Wholesale Exclusively,
34 S. Pryor.Retail Exclusively,
37 Whitehall.BASS DRY Bargain Sale
Monday. . . . **GOODS CO**Bargain Sale
Monday. . . .

PLAYS PLAYERS

BY HENRY GRAPY

The Grand will be opened for two attractions during the coming week and both of them promise to be good in their different ways. Lewis Morrison will hold the boards on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Friday and Saturday the veriscope pictures of the Caron City fight will be presented. The coming of Lewis Morrison should be an event of no common interest. Mr. Morrison is a great favorite with a large class of theatergoers here and will meet with a warm reception.

It was Tennessee who wrote "Ring out the old, ring in the new." He garlanded it with the secular sentiment, the midnight and the dying year. But he meant no more.



LEWIS MORRISON AT THE GRAND NEXT WEEK.

The application has been widely made ever since the immortal lines were penned: "The year is dying, let him die." Why? Isn't that ironic and heartless? No, because the coming of the new promises better things: progress, development. The vision ahead is rosy with light and fragrant with the breath of flowers. The year left behind leaves its memories which, however, are not to be retained. In the mind, as equal to the hope of the future. That is a principle that people are following every hour and every day. It has been phrased in a thousand ways, but it always means that there is no regret for the past being past, as long as there is something better beyond the veil of the dead or dying; long live "The Master of Ceremonies." This applies to Mr. Lewis Morrison and his new play which has just lately started his theatergoers with its inherent strength. Morrison has played Mephisto in "Faust" for many years, and from it has acquired a fortune. But the strain of playing one thing hundreds of times became too great. The smile continued, but the touch of sadness was in it. "Must I always play the devil?" he said. "Yes, until you find something that the people will take in place of it." That something was sought as eagerly and as patiently as the boy in the legend followed the setting sun. Experiments cost heavily, wore out the edge of patience and wearied the spirit. "Faust," "Faust," seemed to be the cry; give us "Faust," no matter how good the play or production presented might be. Then came the present and the new play, "The Master of Ceremonies." It touched the hearts of theatergoers at once—they went into rhapsodies. It was a success, such as he had not had since his initial production of "Faust," fully twelve years ago. The play has a strong heart interest, and keeps one's nerves on an edge until the fall of the final curtain. The scenes are located in England, the time that of George III, or the "Beau Brummel" period, and the costumes and accessories and scenic environment partake of that romantic period.

"The Master of Ceremonies" will be presented at the Grand opera house during Mr. Morrison's engagement here. Mr. Morrison has an exceptionally strong company of players, and local theatergoers can judge for themselves just what sort of a play it is that has succeeded in turning the public's mind from Mephisto and "Faust" to that of "Faust." "Faust" will be the bill on Tuesday evening and at the Wednesday matinee, and "The Master of Ceremonies" will be presented on Wednesday evening only.

An announcement which will be hailed with delight by not only every theatergoer, but every one in general, is that of the coming engagement next Friday and Saturday to the Grand of Dan Sturdt's original pictures with the veriscope.

These are said to be the only genuine and authentic pictures of the great fight, and this guarantee is enough to insure three crowded houses next week at the Grand.

The veriscope pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons glove contest, which took place at Carson City, Nev., March 17th, are without doubt the greatest sensation of the year. Since their first exhibition at the Academy of Music in New York the newspapers of the country have given columns of space to the discussion of many important features of the contest in the picture. Many of the spectators at the ring side, noting to the intense excitement caused by the superb and closely matched work of these two giants of the athletic world, and yet they have an important bearing on the issue of the contest.

Photography of motion is of such recent perfection that there are still a large number of people who can hardly understand the principle of it. The secret of success in the reproduction of photographs of motion pictures is the high rate of speed at which the pictures pass the powerful projecting lens. In showing the veriscope pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest over forty pictures are shown in a second. In the preliminary, final scenes and the fourteen

rounds of this contest over 188,000 pictures are shown.

One of the remarkable features of the veriscope pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons glove contest is the great interest shown in the exhibition by ladies. During the long runs of these pictures at the Academy of Music in New York and the Boston theater the matinees were the fad with the fair sex and at the evening performances nearly 50 per cent of the audience were women. Full evening dress, box and theater parties were the rage in Boston. The reason for this lies in the fact that this gives women an opportunity to witness a championship contest between the two leading modern gladiators without subjecting them-

The sturdy Scotchman offers a magnificent and heretofore almost unused field for the dramatist. No nobler race ever existed than those who dwell in the highlands of Scotland. Their love of country, love of home, love of family, offer an enticing field to the playwright. But after all, it is probably best that there are not more plays written about them to be made horrible by second-rate actors. In the Scotch drama Miss Marlowe is in a field by herself, and it would be a pity to see that domain of the drama invaded by those so far below her in the art. When one has seen "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," they say of Marlowe that she has charmed them, or the brain of Coppée the playwright. It is the powerful and unusual combination of two great artists.

The recent and unusual harsh criticism of an attraction at one of the Atlanta theaters created no end of favorable comment among the theatergoers of the city. In the past Atlanta has been a soft thing for all of the miserable, rotten shows on the road. As an inevitable result of this all-around "good" or "pleasing," and left here armed with extracts from the Atlanta papers to be used as advertisements to fool the people in other southern towns. But a change has come over the spirit of Atlanta, or over the attractions that come here, and the Atlanta audiences are not so easily "pleased" now as they were in the past. Removed, as we are, from the geographical center of the dramatic world, we are at the mercy of the booking agencies and of the theater managers. There is a possible way to tell about the merits of a play that comes here until we have seen it and paid our dollar for the privilege. The advance notices are sent us by the agents of the coming attraction and our desk is piled up with all the favorable press notices that can be gathered together by energetic press agents of the plays. If there are unfavorable notices they are kept carefully out of the way and the show comes with a great flourish. Sometimes they are good, but oftener they are bad and they are dumfounded if a critic dares to raise his voice in gentle protest that we have been imposed on. The local press is the only protection in the world that the theatergoers have to protect them from the bum attractions so often shoved off on us. As far as possible these columns shall be used for that purpose. When anything appears at any of the theaters that is in my humble judgment a good play and one not worth the price of admission, I shall say so in the plainest and most forcible words possible. If the audience sits for two mortal hours and seems bored to death, I shall not say that they were "pleased," but I shall tell how they received the play that other audiences may profit by their experience. A play should be judged by what it was intended to be. If it pretends to be a farce comedy and makes the people laugh and amuse them, it is a good "farce comedy." But if the jokes are stale, the situations stupid, the girls very plain and does not show any appreciation when it is not what it was pretended to be and shall not be pronounced "good." In other words, I shall do my best to give the people of Atlanta something that they have never had and that is an honest account of all the attractions that come to our theaters. Praise shall not be lacking for those that merit it and a rosette awaits all that deserve it. Attractions that are not up to the standard had better make Atlanta a one night stand. They may catch a few suckers the first night, but the audience so entrapped shall be revenged and those who were not there the first night may save their dollar for something worth seeing. Our theater managers, of course, do all that they can to have the best attractions, but even they are fooled by the shrewd advance agents and the booking firms, and they do not do so to give the show a trial. It is a pity that all of the attractions cannot be good, but as they are not, the best we can do is to try to avoid the bad ones and enjoy all the good ones. This dramatic



Four of the Pretty Girls in the Wilbur-Kirwin Chorus.

week Miss Kirwin missed several performances, but her place was well filled by the beautiful Maude Poole, who did some very good work and gave entire satisfaction.

The week started out with a very poor attraction at the Grand in the shape of a mixture styled a farce comedy, but Marlowe's engagement on Friday and Saturday was such a glorious ending to the week that one forgot the first part. "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," presented by Miss Marlowe and her strong company, was undoubtedly the dramatic treat of the season. Those who missed it have something to regret. The play is an unusually strong one, and gives Miss Marlowe the greatest scope to display her ability. What a pity there are not more women on the stage possessing the genius and magnetism of Miss Marlowe! Greater still the pity that there are no more plays like "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," to arouse all that is good in the human breast by depicting the grandest human emotion—self-sacrifice.

column will make an effort to aid in this respect.

Atlanta is a good-natured town. It is a generous town and the people spend their money without grumbling. They spend it for amusements and do it cheerfully. The people go to the theaters without caring about the price and they are willing to pay as much as the people do in other towns, but good nature will wear out and the man does not live who will not kick when he feels that he is doing more than his share. The theatergoers of Atlanta are willing to pay as much to see a show as theatergoers anywhere in this section, but they often pay more than is asked in other southern towns for the same attraction. Shows come here and ask a dollar admission that get 50 cents at other towns that are not as good show towns as Atlanta. Why this is I do not know, unless it is that Atlanta will stand it, and therefore imposed on, but these cases do happen several times during each season. It is bad enough

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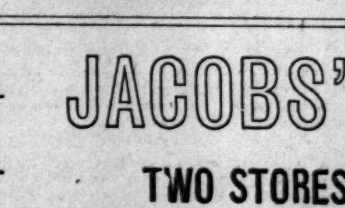
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to have shows come south that play at popular price in the north and charge us the regular admission, but when they go to other southern towns and play at popular prices and charge \$1 in Atlanta it is a little too much. One fresh incident is told in the following clipping from one of the dramatic papers:

"Twelve Temptations," 25-35 to fine business at popular prices. The company is the same in regard to its gorgeous scenic effects, but many new faces grace the ballet, and the several clever specialties introduced are of a high order.

This clipping was taken out of a letter from New Orleans to a dramatic play and speaks for itself. These things are not for them that can and should be a remedy for them that can and should be a remedy. A popular price show in one town is a popular price show in all towns. While it is true that their expenses may be heavier at one place than another, it is also true that that is their own fault and a popular price show should go to a popular price house.

Speaking of popular prices, I see by the northern press that Minnie Maddern Fiske has been playing "Tas of the D'Urbervilles" at popular prices. Mrs. Fiske is one of, if not the greatest, emotional actresses on the American stage. "Tas" is one of the strongest plays ever written, yet in spite of all her genius and art she has come to play at popular prices. In spite of Mrs. Fiske's ability she has always been a

money loser, and it is almost impossible to find a manager who will take her on the road at any price. The popular price plan is undoubtedly an effort for her to make back some of the lost money and it speaks badly for the public taste when they will pay advanced prices to see a variety show or a farce comedy and a great artist like Mrs. Fiske has to play at second-rate houses at reduced prices. But then the public is not particular about its taste so long as it is amused.

This is the year of the "farce comedies" or "musical comedies" or whatever they may be called, and they are not only alike in name, but most of them that go out on the road are very much alike in every other respect. The same jokes, the same dances and the same specialties appear in nearly all of them and they are like a circus—when you have seen one of them, you have seen them all. But like circuses also, they continue to draw the crowds, and as long as the public wants farce comedy they will get it. The farce comedy will go its way through just like the old-fashioned melodrama and tank plays did, and there will be something new to take its place when the people are tired of it. The managers do not know what it is that is going to replace them, but that that something will surely come and they are all on the still hunt for it. It is safe to say that next year the style of the attractions will be something new. Farce comedy is all right in small doses, but a little of it goes a long way and the country is being overdone this year.

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ATLANTA, GA., December 5, 1897.

A Good Place for a Veto.

The Constitution shows that Governor Atkinson will display the courage characteristic of him in dealing with the bill prohibiting the playing of football in Georgia. The bill should be vetoed. As a hysterical expression of sympathy over the unfortunate death of young Gammon, the measure was not without merit. It was in the nature of an outburst of regret, and, so far, beyond criticism.

For that reason The Constitution made no comment on the measure at the time of its discussion and adoption, but we trust that Governor Atkinson will not permit it to become a law. No such spasmodic and eruptive legislation should be written on our statute book. More than that, the principle of it is vicious. The state has no business to engage in such legislation.

It is a species of parental legislation that is not only unjustifiable but ridiculous. It is a matter with which the legislature has no concern whatever. Whether or not football is to be played by boys is, first, a question for their parents and guardians to decide, and, second, for the authorities of colleges and schools to regulate. It is idle to expect such hysterical and spasmodic legislation to betray any kinship with logic, but just how illogical it is may be shown by a few brief illustrations.

Take the case of the gymnastics that have become so much a part of our semi-public institutions. It frequently happens that accidents more or less serious and deplorable occur to those who are employing the apparatus of the gymnasium. Shall this form of exercise and recreation be abolished? There is the game of shinny that is still sometimes played in the country districts. The records will show that more than one fatal accident has resulted from the game. So with baseball. Many of our readers remember the death of poor Henke, Atlanta's first baseman, a few years ago. It is idle to expand the list. There is no game, no form of exercise calculated to develop the muscles from which the element of accident can be wholly eliminated. Its shadow hangs over all, and extends to horseback riding and to cycling. The mere enumeration of these things is sufficient to show how illogical the bill is, and how far it falls below the dignity that should pertain to all legislation of whatsoever kind.

In brief, the measure belongs to that class of legislative effort at which the shafts of ridicule may be pointed, and which brings our legislature into disrepute as a body. As a momentary display of sympathy and regret for the deplorable fate of the young man who fell a victim to an unforeseen accident, the bill was well enough, but there is no place for it on our statute book. Spasmodic legislation does very well as a symptom; but to embody it in the law is quite a different thing.

Football is one of our oldest forms of recreation and amusement, and the fact that it has been developed to the point where competition makes it dangerous is not one for the lawmakers to consider. The development toward danger is the result of the game, but the result of folly on the part of those who have made it the basis of college wars. The very fact that it has been so developed may be taken as a sure sign that the game will be reformed; that those who play it will restore its old-time features of recreation and amusement.

Boys do not play football with murder in their minds, and the instinct of self-preservation will lead them to modify the game so as to make it less like a physical combat. But no matter how it is reformed, the element of accident will always accompany the game, just as it accompanies every other form of amusement that calls for the violent exercise of the limbs and muscles. More people have been killed while horseback riding for pleasure and recreation than were ever killed on the football gridiron, and yet that form of exercise has never been abolished by any legislature so far as we have heard.

This is the time for the much-talked-of sober second thought to perform its functions. The Constitution did not protest against this hysterical bill at the moment of its adoption because in the

midst of the general grief and sorrow at the unfortunate accident which was its origin, such a protest would have seemed to strike a false note. We trust that Governor Atkinson will give it his veto, and thus dispose of a matter that had no more business to be brought before the Georgia legislature than it had to be carried before the late Akhond of Swat.

The Why and the Wherefore.

We clip the following extract from the leading editorial of our contemporary, The Atlanta Journal, of yesterday:

Our next governor should be a man of admitted qualifications for the office, a man of high character, strong practical sense and firm purpose. While it is important that these essentials should have due consideration, it is important also that issues which properly have no place in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination should not be dragged into it.

One of these issues is the free coinage of silver. We are frank to admit that a majority of the democrats of Georgia are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is not necessary that The Journal does not favor this policy. It is very probable that the democratic nominee for governor next year will be some one who has been active in his advocacy of free silver coinage, and we trust that he will be chosen as the nominee of the party and the governor of Georgia.

In considering the claims and fitness of the candidates who may seek the nomination, The Journal will not ask whether this candidate or another agrees with its views on the silver question, and we believe that such a temper and determination of the democrats in this state who do not approve the free silver policy.

Why should those democrats who are devoted to that policy desire to make it an element in a state campaign?

We congratulate our contemporary that it at last admits "that the majority of the democrats of Georgia are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." The Constitution has persistently made this statement for many months—yes, for many years—and it has been as persistently denied by our contemporary.

Our contemporary asks "Why should those democrats who are devoted to that policy (free coinage) desire to make it an element in a state campaign?" It cannot be said that a question is answered by asking another; and yet conditions are such that it is not untimely to inquire of our contemporary why it is so persistently antagonized what it called the "Randall wing" of the democratic party in the state campaigns which took place in 1888 and 1890. It declared, in effect, that those who defended the gallant Sam Randall from the attack made to drive him out of the democratic party could not be considered as sufficiently in touch with the party to take conspicuous part in even a state campaign. It lustily proclaimed what it conceived to be the heresy of every democrat who had suggested that the Cleveland-Carlisle policy, which ultimately defeated the party, should not be adopted as a party measure without due consideration. The element of the party which favored, as now declared for in the platform of the party, a tariff for revenue only, was given to understand that they must take back seats, while the "free-trade-or-bust" Juggernaut was run rough-shod over the democracy of the state, even in campaigns which had no other than state importance. Leading democrats who had served the party faithfully through the stormy days of reconstruction, and by whose aid it had become thoroughly established as the dominant party of the state, were given notice that the party machinery must be manned entirely by the leather-lung brigade whose political horizon was not measured by the narrow scope of the Cleveland-Carlisle theory. It mattered not that injustice was done those democrats; it mattered not that their views were misrepresented and their position perverted. Had they really been in favor of a policy of protection, advocating it as a party doctrine, it would have been entirely proper that they should have been made the objects of these misdirected shafts. But they were not. They occupied then the identical position they occupy today, and that which below the dignity that should pertain to all legislation of whatsoever kind.

In brief, the measure belongs to that class of legislative effort at which the shafts of ridicule may be pointed, and which brings our legislature into disrepute as a body. As a momentary display of sympathy and regret for the deplorable fate of the young man who fell a victim to an unforeseen accident, the bill was well enough, but there is no place for it on our statute book. Spasmodic legislation does very well as a symptom; but to embody it in the law is quite a different thing.

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The True Inwardness of It.

Our Washington correspondent shows, as we hinted the other day, that two elements in the senate are very anxious to get at the true inwardness of the work of the Wolcott commission appointed by Mr. McKinley to "promote" international bimetalism.

One of these elements is composed of the gold men who, from their point of view, are betraying a not unnatural anxiety to know by what authority the members of the commission announced to the French ambassador at London that they were willing to accept a proposition for free coinage at the ratio of 15-1-2 to 1. The gold men are anxious to know whether Mr. McKinley authorized the acceptance of such a propo-

sition. The ratio of 16 to 1 was bad enough from the point of view of the gold men, but 15-1-2 to 1 is calculated to make them fairly dance with anger.

Therefore, Mr. McKinley authorized the acceptance of the 15-1-2 to 1 proposition, the gold men want to know it, and then they will want to know on what authority Mr. McKinley acted when he officially authorized the acceptance of such a proposition. The gold men are anxious to know the details of the agreement made with the international bankers just prior to his nomination at St. Louis. This is all very interesting to spectators, because the gold men are so full of the violent pride of their yellow idol that they will make quite a scene on the floor of the senate, if a scene is necessary to convince Mr. McKinley that he would do well not to offend the men who bought his election and paid for it.

As for the silver men, they are interested in the true inwardness of the Wolcott commission's work for far different reasons. They desire to see how far the commission went in its efforts to promote international bimetalism. They desire to see the correspondence that was exchanged between the commission and the various governments in whose "seething capitals" Mr. Wolcott slipped champagne. Especially do they desire to see how far each was willing, and how far each failed to go. They desire to see this exposure made, and the people who have been prevailed on to believe that the nations of Europe would all rush to establish international bimetalism just as soon as the republican party gave the word.

The result of the labors of the Wolcott commission, when the facts are laid before the public, will be to convince the voters of the country that they have been made the victims of the most ridiculous humbuggery that the mind of man could conceive of. They will discover that there has never been a moment, since the bankers of Great Britain began to dictate our financial legislation, that international bimetalism was even a remote possibility. The mere proposition, as all now know, was to throw the British bankers into a state of most frantic rage. They wrote to the newspapers, they held meetings, they caused their customers to hold meetings, and they danced up and down denouncing everybody and everything that had ever heard of such an arrant piece of hypocrisy as international bimetalism.

Your genuine British banker may be a fraud, but he is not a hypocrite. He says what he means and he means what he says, and the exhibition which he gave when Mr. Wolcott's commission went humbly begging for a loan of the Indian mints and the increase of the Bank of England's silver reserve, was enough to convince everybody that the republican politicians had simply lied to the people when they promised to promote international bimetalism. It is now on record that the gold standard and independent bimetalism, and it remains to be seen whether the people can be bought or fooled again.

A New View.

In Collier's Weekly we find a very remarkable paragraph on the subject of bicycling. It is from the pen of Mr. Edgar Saltus, who is one of the staff writers of the paper. It will be remembered that Mr. Julian Hawthorne, another staff writer for Collier's Weekly, recently made some remarks about bicycling in the south which were not calculated to please the readers of the paper. Mr. Saltus seems to have borne these remarks in mind. He heads his paragraph "A Cure for the Southern Negro," and says:

The recent lynching in North Dakota of Condo, a man who appears to have been entirely innocent of the crime, and who was strung up, was an act properly described by The Sun as most wicked, and which to my eminent and distinguished tributes, what measures should be adopted to prevent such destruction, and whether reservoirs to hold the water caused by rain or the rapid melting of snow on or near the headwaters of said river and its tributaries, what measures should be adopted to prevent the floods caused by sudden precipitation of the rain or snow water into the streams flowing from the regions where the sources of the Mississippi and its tributaries are located?

Whether said reservoirs, if their construction should be deemed necessary for the purpose before set forth, could not also be utilized for the irrigation of arid lands in the vicinity of said reservoirs.

Whether the present system of improving the Mississippi river, by means of levees, and by levees, together with the erosive power of the current, to increase the erosive power of the current, to protect the banks and deepen the channel, should be continued.

What has been the effect upon navigation and commerce of the report to the mouth of the Mississippi river, and what is the present condition of said river and its tributaries?

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Life Work Well Performed.

Amid the sensationalism which has marred, to some extent, the recent sessions of the two great Methodist conferences of Georgia, it is refreshing to turn to that incident in the south Georgia conference in which Rev. Mr. An-

thony laid down the burden of his life, and declared that his task was finished.

An old man in the seventh decade of life, his hair whitened in honor, he came before his brethren to tell them of the consistent struggle of fifty years. During that time he had assisted at joyous festival as well as funeral pageant, and with all the strength which within him lay, he had called upon the people to follow the paths of righteousness.

More than to linger in the dalliance of vice, the life of service had exhausted his physical strength, and while life was still vouchsafed to him, he was unable longer to pursue that active ministry in which he had grown old and honored.

From that before, it is pleasant to turn to those who are engaged in the rivalry of activity, and to look upon the face of a man whose fight is finished and whose life-work has been a success. There is too great a disposition to measure success by accumulation or by some great work. The true test is that life quietly spent, which has met every duty and been equal to every responsibility. This world is full of silent heroes whose names never reach publicity, but which are recorded in the book in which man's account is made up. This poor and obscure Methodist worker, who in fifty years of life spent for others, at an end, is but a type of those devoted men whose work makes better the human race, and whose virtues give encouragement to others to walk in the paths of integrity and grace.

Ex-Premier Crispi's Humiliation.

Ex-Premier Crispi, who has been identified for more than forty years with the political affairs of Italy, is called upon in his extreme old age to face charges of the most outrageous character.

These charges grow out of recent frauds in Italy which accomplished the destruction of various financial institutions, including the Bank of Rome, the Bank of Naples and the Bank of Sicily. From the best information which can be obtained it seems that the ex-primier is wholly innocent of any part in the perpetration of these frauds, but that, nevertheless, on account of widespread rumors which coupled his name with them several months ago, it was necessary for him to retire from the Italian premiership.

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ferred against certain well-known Methodist divines in this state and Alabama, verdicts of acquittal have been returned in each case by the respective conferences before which the alleged offenses were investigated; but the harm attaching to the public character of these proceedings has, in spite of the verdicts of acquittal, gone forth to diffuse itself over a wide area, and impair in some measure the sacred cause of religion.

If the spirit of the Nazarene is to permeate society, our churches must be careful to avoid such methods of investigating charges brought against their servants as are calculated to impair the usefulness of good men, who may be wholly innocent of wrong doing, but, what is far worse, to bring reproach upon religion. While recent events call for this observation, it must be clearly stated at the outset that the evil which it points out is not restricted to any one denomination; for what is true of Methodists is also true of Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and other branches of the Christian faith.

The harmful effects of such investigations as those which have recently occurred in Georgia and Alabama must be apparent to every thoughtful observer. In the first place, they work great injustice to the ministers themselves who, even though acquitted of the charges brought against them, nevertheless have been made the victims, and are, moreover, conscious of their effect upon the public mind. They furnish material for idle gossip, and puts criticism of the church into the mouths of scoffers and blasphemers. The world is quick enough to condemn the church already, and instead of nourishing this disposition by arranging its servants in open court before the eyes of the world, the church should rather seek to destroy and overcome it by adopting other methods.

While The Constitution does not profess to settle grave religious questions, it cannot reason why matters affecting the character and standing of religious teachers and divines should not be settled without inviting the entire outside world to participate in the proceedings. Why not conduct such investigations where only concerned men untrammelled by the world's gaze and conscious only of the eye of God can weigh the charges brought against accused parties without holding them up to the public scorn or making the sacred name of the church a word for scoffers? There is not some way in which our various denominations can overcome this evil which is working untold injury to the church of Christ? Is there not some way that the cause of religion can be spared the humiliation to which it is exposed at the hands of worldly critics? Let us have no more such spectacles, if they can possibly be averted.

The new German ambassador at Washington says that the Emperor William "is one of the most pacific rulers in the world." Certainly. The only damage he has done is to slap a young naval officer and cause him to commit suicide. Up to date, that is the extent of his war record.

The chairman of the state committee of gold bolters in Indiana wants to resign, but can't find anybody to take his place. The billiard party isn't dying hard at all. It is dead.

When you want to find an example of true greatness read the biographies of congressmen written by themselves.

By coming and going Mr. Bryan continues to hurt the feelings of Editor Merrick, of Washington.

Judging from his mug, the new mayor of Baltimore is anything but a reformer.

The way for those democrats who are having so much to say about harmony in a free lunch room, for which one nickel is charged, is to propose that they be closed, and for which you will please receipt.

So far as The Telegraph is concerned, it does not want harmony at the cost of the free lunch room, for which one nickel is charged, and for which you will please receipt.

Then if you don't like the democratic platform, which means the democratic party, don't take it! "Nobody asked you, sir," said.

Macon's Morning Maleshift. From The Dublin, Ga., Dispatch.

The Macon Telegraph credits a clipping from the Dispatch with the statement that the Democratic party is "a free lunch room, for which one nickel is charged, and for which you will please receipt."

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

In Christmas Land. In the beams and gleams came the Christmas dreams. To the little children there, And hand in hand, to the Christmas land— "Neath the Christmas skies so fair, They went away in a magic sleigh. They twinkled with silver bells, Over the white of the snow, one night, Where the King of the Christmas dwells. They saw him marshal his soldiers small, In beautiful, bright brigades. At the tap of the drum they saw them come, With guns and glittering blades. The little soldiers were made of tin, With painted coats of red, And they drilled away, with their banners gay. By a cute little captain led. But alas! for the King of the Christmas land, And the march that his soldiers made! For the dolls were dressed in their very best, O the dolls were on dress parade! And they smiled so sweet at the soldiers brave— Each beautiful, fairy doll, They dropped their

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, JEWELER.

LADIES' SHOPPING LIST FOR THE CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY SEASON OF 1897.

The following is a partial list taken from my Fall Catalogue. Every article mentioned on this page guaranteed best make and quality--solid gold or sterling silver. I make a speciality of High-Grade Goods, and by comparison you will find my prices as low as any.

STERLING SILVERWARE.

Asparagus Server	\$10.00 to \$25.00
Berry Bowls	20.00 to 85.00
Berry Forks	10.00 to 30.00
Berry Spoons	5.00 to 15.00
Berry Sets, 3 pcs.	45.00 up.
Bonbon Dishes	3.75 to 37.50
Bonbon Spoons	1.50 to 15.00
Bonbon Scoops	1.50 to 12.50
Bouillon Spoons	15.00 to 22.50
Bread Trays	20.00 to 85.00
Bread Knife and Fork	12.50 to 20.00
Butter Dishes	10.00 to 35.00
Butter Knives	1.50 to 6.00
Butter Picks	2.00
Butter Spreads, doz	15.00 to 25.00
Butter Plates	25.00 to 60.00
Birthday Spoons	3.50
Cake Knives	7.50 to 15.00
Candelabra, pair	40.00 to 150.00
Candle Sticks	12.50 to 50.00
Celery Dishes	25.00 to 40.00
Chocolate Sets	50.00 up
Cracker Spoons	65.00 up
Cheese Scoops	7.50 to 25.00
Coffee Pots	3.00 to 7.50
Child's sets	30.00 up
Coffee sets	6.00 to 15.00
Coffee Spoons, doz	65.00 up
Cold Meat Forks	7.50 to 25.00
Cream Ladles	1.50 to 12.50
Cream Pitchers	10.00 up
Crumbs Knives	15.00 to 25.00
Confection Spoons	2.50 to 12.50
Crumbs Trays	35.00 up
Child's Cups	5.00 to 30.00
Entree Dishes	50.00 to 125.00
Fish Plates	65.00 up
Fish Knives and Forks	12.50 to 30.00
Fish Forks, individual	20.00 to 30.00
Fish Sets	40.00 up
Flasks	3.50 up
Fried Oyster Knives	7.50 to 15.00
Food Pushers	1.50
Fruit Forks	10.00 to 30.00
Fruit Dishes	30.00 to 100.00
Fruit Sets	45.00 up
Goblets, each	15.00 up
Grape Scissors	7.50 to 15.00
Gravy Boats	10.00 to 25.00
Gravy Ladles	5.00 to 12.50
Gravy Spoons	15.00 to 22.50
Hot Milk Pitchers	35.00 to 95.00
Ice Spoons	10.00 to 20.00
Ice Tongs	15.00
Ice Cream Dishes	40.00 up
Ice Cream Spoons	30.00 to 75.00
Ice Cream Sets	50.00 to 85.00
Jelly Knives	12.50 to 20.00
Jelly Spoons	6.00 to 12.50
Lettuce Forks	4.50 to 10.00
Loving Cups, an extensive line	30.00 to 150.00
Macaroni Server	6.00 to 18.00
Meat Dishes	40.00 up
Meat Forks	3.50 to 12.50
Muffiniers	5.00 up
Mustard Spoons	1.50 to 3.00
Napkin Rings, each	1.00 to 3.00
Nut Bowls	15.00 to 50.00
Nut Cracks, pair	7.50 to 15.00
Olive Forks, each	1.50 to 6.00
Olive Spoon and Fork	6.00 to 12.50
Olive Dishes	3.75 to 25.00
Orange Spoons, dozen	20.00 to 35.00
Orange Knives	30.00
Oyster Forks, doz	12.50 to 30.00
Oyster Ladles	12.50 to 35.00
Porringers	10.00 to 30.00
Pap Bowls	10.00 to 25.00
Pap Sets, 6 pcs.	75.00
Pepper Shakers	10.00 to 15.00
Pie Knives	7.50 to 12.50
Pea Spoons	12.50
Pickle Forks	1.50 up
Pitchers	35.00 up
Prize Cups	10.00 to 150.00
Punch Bowls	\$100.00 up
Punch Ladles	\$12.50 to \$75.00
Pastry forks	15.00 to 25.00
Platters	65.00 to 150.00
Preserve Spoons	4.50 to 15.00
Soup Turcens	65.00 to 175.00
Soup Ladles	15.00 to 47.50
Sugars and Creams	17.50 to 85.00

Smoked Beef

Salad Dishes	3.75 to 12.50
Salad Forks	25.00 to 65.00
Salad Strainers	10.00 to 30.00
Sauce Boats	10.00 to 25.00
Salt Shakers	1.50 up
Sugar Sifters	1.50 to 15.00
Salad Spoons	15.00 to 25.00
Sugar Spoons	5.00 to 12.50
Sugar Tongs	1.50 to 3.00
Sardine Forks	1.50 to 12.50
Tea Sets, 5 pcs.	100.00 to 500.00
(Always in stock.)	
Tea Strainers	3.75 to 10.50
Tea Caddies	15.00 to 30.00
Tea Makers	3.00
Tea Balls	3.00 to 7.50
Toast Forks	8.00 to 150.00
Tea Bells	4.50 to 12.50
Tete-a-tete Sets	5.00 to 10.00
Tobacco Boxes	75.00 to 125.00
Tureens	25.00 up
Vases	65.00 to 175.00
Vegetable Dishes	25.00 up
Waiters	40.00 up
Waffle Knives	8.00 to 150.00

Sterling Silver Tableware.

Teaspoons, doz	7.50 to \$15.00
Tablespoons, doz	25.00 to 36.00
Dessert Spoons	15.00 to 30.00
Table Forks	25.00 to 36.00
Dessert Forks	15.00 to 30.00
Dinner Forks	25.00 to 30.00
Dessert Knives	20.00 to 35.00
Carvers, 3 pieces	18.00 to 25.00
Carvers, 5 pieces	25.00 to 35.00
Pearl handles, silver ferrules, dinner	18.00 to 15.00
Pearl handles, silver ferrules, dessert	15.00 to 22.50
Complete oak chests of silver flatware, all combinations, in stock.	
Prices on application.	

Desk Furnishings.

Portfolios	\$10.00 to \$40.00
Desk pads, leather, silver corners	3.50 to 25.00
Blotters, sterling silver mounted	2.00 to 12.50
Inkstands, silver, glass and silver	2.50 to 30.00
Erasers, steel blades, silver handles	50.00 to 5.00
Desk Candlesticks	5.00 to 15.00
Inkstand Trays	8.00 to 25.00
Letter Openers	50.00 to 12.50
Letter or Paper Clips	1.50 to 12.50
Mucilage Pots, glass, silver mounted	1.50 to 10.00
Moisteners, silver handles, with sponge	50.00 to 3.00
Pen Trays	2.50 to 12.50
Paper Weights	2.50 up
Paper Knives	35.00 to 12.50
Pen Stands	3.50 up
Pen Wipers	1.50 to 5.00
Pen Handles	75.00 to 3.50
Desk Penknives, silver and enameled	75.00 to 9.00
Stamp Cases	1.00 to 2.50
Seals	60.00 to 7.50

TOILET WARE.

STERLING SILVER MOUNTED.

Hair Brushes, a variety of sizes and patterns	\$2.50 to \$12.50
Mirrors, a variety of sizes and patterns	\$7.50 to \$25.00
Military Brushes, pr	7.50 to 15.00
Combs, genuine tortoise and celluloid, silver mounted	75c to \$7.50
Clothes Brushes, best bristle, celluloid back	\$2.50 to \$12.50
Whisk Brooms	1.50 to 7.50
Hat Brushes	1.25 to 6.00
Polishers	1.00 to 22.50
Curving Irons, plain and gilt and amethyst	\$1.50 to \$7.50
Shoe Horns, plain and gilt and amethyst	75c to \$12.50

Nail Files, plain and gilt and amethyst	75c to \$5.00
Tooth Brushes, plain and gilt and amethyst	75c to \$5.00
Scissors, straight and curved	75c to \$3.50
Tooth Brush Holders	\$2.00 to \$5.00
Jewel Boxes, all silver, velvet lined	\$10.00 to \$35.00
Colognes, silver, cut glass and silver, amethyst sets	\$1.75 to \$20.00
Pomade Boxes, cut glass and silver, plain, gilt, sets	\$2.00 to \$5.00
Powder Bottles, cut glass and silver, plain, gilt, sets	\$3.00 to \$10.00
Puff Boxes, silver, cut glass and silver, jeweled etc.	5.00 to 15.00
Pin Cushions	\$3.00 to \$35.00
Salve Boxes, silver and silver and cut glass, plain, gilt and jeweled	25c to \$7.50
Soap Boxes, silver, cut glass and silver	\$8.00 to \$15.00
Shaving Soap Boxes, silver, cut glass and silver	\$2.50 to \$5.00
Salt Bottles, silver, glass and silver, plain, gilt and jeweled	\$3.00 to \$65.00
Atomizers, silver and cut glass and silver	\$6.00 to \$35.00

VINAIGRETTES.

In sterling silver, and cut glass and silver, in a variety of styles and shapes; plain, oxidized, gilt, and jeweled with amethyst, topaz, carbuncle, turquoise, etc.	75c to \$12.50
And in solid gold, jeweled and plain	\$25.00 to \$150.00

GOLD JEWELRY.

BABY'S PINS. Plain and Roman engraved, chased, jeweled and enameled	\$1.00 to \$7.50
Sets of three connected with fine gold chains	\$3.75 to \$25.00

BABY RINGS. Wire, knot, twist, etc., chased, enameled, jeweled	\$1.00 to \$10.00
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BABY BUTTONS. Connected with fine gold chains, sets of three, plain, Roman chased, engraved, enameled, jeweled	\$3.00 to \$15.00
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BADGES AND EMBLEMS. For colleges, universities, schools, societies, and military organizations, made to order in gold and silver. Designs and estimates furnished.	
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BRACELETS. Silver links, with snaps and padlock and key; plain, oxidized, chased, with and without jewels	\$1.00 to \$7.50
Gold, plain, Roman, chased, enameled, jeweled, with opals and diamonds, rubies, emeralds, etc.	\$2.50 to \$375.00

CATHOLIC MEDALS. In gold and silver	\$2.50 to \$5.00
Rosaries, in silver, with crucifix	\$7.50 to \$10.00
Crucifix, silver and gold	\$1.50 to \$10.00

COLLAR BUTTONS. In gold, plain and Roman	75c to \$2.50
FAN CHAINS. Silver, fox-tail and rope	\$1.50 to \$5.00
Gold, plain, Roman, mounted with diamonds, emeralds, pearls, opals, amethysts, enameled, etc.	\$10.00 to \$50.00

GARTER BUCKLES. Silver and silver gilt, with and without stones	75c to \$7.50
Solid gold, plain, Roman engraved	\$17.50 to \$30.00

GIRDLES. Silver, silver gilt, jeweled	\$5.00 to \$85.00
LOZANGETTES. Silver, plain, gilt and jeweled, oxidized	\$7.50 to \$50.00
Gold	25.00 to 50.00

LOZANGETTE CHAINS. Gold, fine woven wire, cable, etc., plain, and mounted with opals, pearls, diamonds, emeralds, amethysts, etc.	\$10.00 to \$50.00
Silver	1.50 to 5.00

NECKLACES. Gold, without pendants	\$3.50 to \$10.00
WATCH CHAINS. Silver, gold, gold and platinum	\$1.50 to \$50.00

WEDDING RINGS. 18 and 22 kt. gold	\$4.50 to \$18.00
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SHIRT BUTTONS AND LINKS. Plain and Roman gold; enameled, engraved, chased, jeweled with precious and semi-precious stones; dumb-bell, link and post patterns	\$2.50 to \$35.00
Silver, plain, oxidized, enameled, etc.	50c to \$2.50

STUDS. Plain and Roman gold, flat, spiral and patent backs, engraved, chased, enameled, jeweled	\$1.00 up
Sets of 3	3.00 up

SUSPENDERS. Silver buckle, plain, oxidized, engraved, chased, enameled	\$3.00 to \$10.00
Gold. Plain, Roman, engraved, chased	\$25.00 to \$65.00

SCARF PINS. Silver, 25c to \$2.50	
Gold. A large assortment to select from. Birds, flowers, insects, reptiles, enameled, jewels, Indian and fancy designs	\$1.50 to \$15.00
Special. A few beautiful solitaire pearls	\$65.00 to \$200.00

SCARF HOLDERS. Silver, plain and fancy enameled	50c to \$2.50
Gold. Fancy, plain, oxidized, enameled, jeweled	\$3.00 to \$25.00

HAT PINS. Silver, plain, gilt, oxidized, jeweled, etc.	30c to \$3.00
Gold. Plain and Roman; fancy designs; enameled, jeweled	\$3.75 to \$75.00

SPECIALS.

DIAMOND RINGS. Single stones, clusters, fancy designs, combinations of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, opals, turquoise, pearls, olivines, amethysts, and all the colored gems	\$25.00 to \$1,000.00
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WATCHES. Gold, silver, nickel. Also novelty cases in silver, inlaid in gold	\$3.50 to \$185.00
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CHATELAIN WATCHES. In gold, enameled, jewels, with pins	\$15.00 to \$175.00
In silver, black steel, etc., with pins complete	\$6.00 to \$25.00

BROOCHES. A beautiful assortment in a variety of designs; plain, Roman, enameled, jeweled, etc.	\$3.50 to \$750.00
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LEATHER GOODS.	
DESK FURNISHINGS. Leather, silver mountings (See Desk Furnishings)	

BELTS. In leathers, mounted in silver	\$1.50 to \$25.00
Card Cases, Pocketbooks, Chate-laine Bags, Combination Pocket-books and Card Cases, Memo-randums, Whist Counters, Physicians' Prescription Books, Cigar, Cigarette Cases, etc.	
In calf, seal, levant, morocco, pig, monkey, elephant, velvet, carved and embossed leathers, with silver, plain, oxidized, gilt and jeweled and solid gold, plain, Roman engraved, chased and jeweled mountings	75c to \$35.00

COMBS.	
TORTOISE SHELL. Genuine! Tuck, back and side	\$1.50 to \$15.00
Celluloid. Tuck, back and side	50c to \$3.00

TOILET. Gent's. Shell, silver mountings	75c to \$7.50
Ladies' Shell, silver mountings	75c to \$7.50

SILVER NOVELTIES.	
SILVER TOYS.	

Case, mirror, comb and file	1.00
Thumb Cases, \$1.25 to	2.50
Tooth Brush Holders	2.50
Manicure Sets, hook, file and cuticle	1.00 to 3.00
File and Hook, ring on, for chate-laine	50c to 7.50
Pocket Button Hook	60
Mustache Brush and Comb	3.50 to 7.50
Court-plaster Case, \$1.25 to	3.75
Umbrella Markers	2.50
Hat Markers	60
Letter Opener and Paper Cutter	35c to 7.50
Letter Opener, with seal	1.25
Cigarette Holders, \$7.50 to	15.00
Cigarette Cases, \$2.50 to	35.00
Glove Buttoners	25c up
Glove Powder Boxes	3.00
Sealing Lamps, \$3.50 to	12.50
Smokers' Knives	7.50
Stamp Boxes, with rings for chate-laine	1.25 to 1.50
Tooth-pick Holders, \$1.50 to	3.00
Thermometer Cases, with thermometer	50c to 1.50
Shaving Brushes, \$1.50 to	10.50
Razors	7.00
Picture Frames, \$1.75 to	15.00
Tape Measures, \$1.00 to	3.00
Match Safes, \$1.50 to	15.00
Memorandum Tablets 50c to	12.50
Shoe Horn 75c to	12.50
Cuticle Knives 35c to	3.50
Thimbles	25c up
Desk Sets, eraser, paper cutter, seal, \$1.50 to	3.50
Blotters, \$1.00 to	3.75
Chate-laines, with three to ten chains, silver, plain, oxidized, satin, gilt, with amethysts, etc.	25.00
Above complete, with bon-bons, chain purses, memorandum tablets, small hand mirrors, pencils, tooth-pick cases, knives, salt bottles, vinaigrettes, watches, court-plaster cases, etc.	50c to 1.25
Chain purses, silver, oxidized, gilt, with amethysts, carbuncles, etc.	40c to 1.25
Rolling Blotters	25.00
Thermometers, \$1.50 to	1.00
Violet Holder 35c to	2.50
Bicycle Tags 65c to	75
Bicycle Handles, \$2.95 to	3.00
Sleeve Holders, \$1.00 to	10.00
Cigar Box Opener and Cigar Cutter combined	2.00
Curling Tongs, \$1.50 to	12.50
Glove Stretchers, \$1.75 to	7.50
Nail Cleaners 50c to	4.50
Playing Card Holder, \$1.50 to	1.50
Shirt Waist Sets, \$1.00 to	5.00
Ash Receiver	2.50
Key Rings and Chains	5.00
Needle Books	2.50
Pocket File, 30c to	3.50
Pocket Comb, \$1.00 to	1.25
Silk Winder, 50c to	2.50
Pen Extractor	1.50
Stick Pins, 25c to	40
Needle Case, 75c to	1.25
Cigar Cutter, \$1.00 to	3.50
Pocket Knives, 50c to	3.00
Bag Checks, \$1.00 to	10.00
Cigar Holders, \$7.50 to	3.50
Cigar Cases	\$7.50 up
Cork Screws, \$2.00 to	15.00
Pen Handles, \$1.00 to	15.00
Whistles, \$1.50 to	3.50
Rattles, \$1.25 to	5.00
Rules	7.50
Book Marks, 35c to	3.00
Game Counters, \$1.25 to	3.00
Seals, 75c to	5.00
Key Tags, 25c to	7.50
Button Hook, 25c to	1.25
Nail File, 25c to	12.50
Nail Brush	5.00

Tooth Brush, 75c to . . .	2 50
Glove Darners, \$1.25 to . .	3 00
Emeries, 25c to	75
Wax	



It has remained for the Scribners to get out the most exhaustive history of the United States navy ever published. "The History of Our Navy From its Origin to the Present Day, 1776-1897," issued in four volumes. Its author is John R. Spears, who was at the naval academy in 1866, and whose experience came with the closing years of the war.

The chief fault of works of historic interest is that they are dry and unreadable, but Mr. Spears has given the quick touch to his work and made it of intense interest. No chapters in our country's history are more exciting than the naval battles and they give good opportunity for good and picturesque effects. The author does not presume to go very far into original research, but he has taken his facts and presented a skillful story.

These are valuable volumes and will soon be in the libraries of all lovers of literature.

As an endorsement from official source a recent issue of The Army and Navy Journal devotes a full page to the work. Concerning a very interesting period it says:

"The history of the war of 1812 commences in the third volume and occupies most of the fourth volume of this history. While giving full praise to others who deserve it, the author says: 'When the student of American history turns from the stories of the battles of New Orleans and Mobile to that of the naval operations, he is drawn to a conclusion that the navy was the only one that was really successful in the civil war. He may easily believe that both Dupont and Dahlgren were great men, but their absolute failures before Charleston simply emphasize the fact that Farragut earned the place he has held in the hearts of his countrymen.'

"The final chapter of this work is devoted to the 'Story of the New Navy,' the building of which actually began, one may say, when Secretary of the Navy William H. Hunt appointed a board of naval officers, with Rear Admiral John Rodgers at its head, to determine the requirements of a new navy."

"In the beginning, 'instead of building battleships, we built, for lack of experience, three-rate cruisers. We also concluded to complete an old monitor or two that for long years had been lying on the stocks. To do this home went to Carthage to buy shields for its legs, and we bought our armor plate in a foreign market.'

"It was humiliating to go abroad for what we could not build ourselves. But another statement of the kind must be made, and there is no record of a ship for which let us all be sincerely and devoutly thankful. We went abroad for the plans of one of our largest cruisers—the Charleston."

"After an apprenticeship of ten years, the gunmakers and the shipbuilders of the United States have done well enough to entirely satisfy the people whom they have served. And yet the American navy, in the matter of ships and guns, is at best the fifth in the world."

"But when all has been told and written about the history of the American navy since the civil war, the author, in the face of all this, we have from our own resources, mental and material, sent afloat a white squadron, though small in number, is fit to keep the sea in spite of foul weather or any other foul force."

"Mr. Spears' 'The History of the Navy' is a handsome printed and interesting illustrations swarm through the volumes. The illustrations are all in all. A number of full-page illustrations of engagements during the civil war are copied from paintings by Admiral Henry Walke, United States navy, one of the most gallant heroes of that war."

The volumes are to be offered with Scribner's Monthly Magazine, the annual price of which is \$3. This full set of books is to be offered in connection with the magazine for one year at the price of \$5—the books to be delivered with the first installment of the magazine.

The recent revival of the works of Tennyson, and interest in the poet so recently aroused by the publication of his Memoirs in the cause of the appearance in a single volume of many of his most noted poems.

Tennyson wrote many immortal verses, but the poem that will live longest, the song so full of spiritual elegance, so high in beauty of thought, and so luminous with the triumph of light over darkness—his "In Memoriam," is the greatest of English elegies.

Of the many holiday volumes which have thus far been issued few rank with the "In Memoriam," issued by Fords, Howard & Nubert, of New York, and now for sale by F. J. Paxson, manager.

Printed on rich, creamy paper, and done in the most artistic style with marginal illustrations, few of the Christmas publications can compare with it. There is an interesting preface by Henry Van Dyke and the illustrations, which are a feature, are done by Harry Fenn.

The "Rubaiyat of Doc Sifers," the new book of James Whitcomb Riley, just issued by The Century Company, is the longest poem of the hoosier songster. It is an etching of delicate strength and is saturated with the splendid humor of the author. It is written in four line stanza style, and "Rubaiyat" is only the Persian name for the quatrain.

Doc Sifers is the old-fashioned village doctor full of gentle love for everything and everybody, and a strong admirer tells of his life in rugged dialect. The good old doctor stands before us all the while, but it is in the last verse that his character is summed up in the masterful lines:

"He's jes a child, 's what Sifers is, and air, That happy, childish face o' his, and puere simplicity. With perfect faith in God and man a-shin- in his eyes."

Almost as charming as the verse are the pictures by Mr. C. M. Relyea, who visited Mr. Riley at his home in Indiana and made fifty sketches of the places told of.

"Rubaiyat of Doc Sifers," James Whitcomb Riley, The Century Company, for sale by F. J. Paxson, manager, \$1.25.

"A Novelist Trilogy," by T. C. DeLeon, is to be issued this week by F. Tennyson Neely.

The volume will contain three full stories "NEWLY-WELL-FOLKS" need artificial helps to digestion. A tested, valued, natural help is to be found in

TABER'S PEPSIN COMPOUND. Strengthens digestive organs and insures retention of food. It puts one right and quickly. Book on Stomach Diseases free. ALL DRUGGISTS. DR. TABER MFG. CO., SAVANNAH, GA.

"A Bachelor Box," "A Jealous God," and "The Christmas Sonata."

The last story is especially clever, and "A Bachelor Box" will make a hit.

It is a breezy, rattling story of today, told in its author's best vein. Two young society men, devoted to each other, love the same girl; a gentle and wealthy society girl. Neither suspects the other, though the girl has a secret penchant for the younger of the friends. In a moment of tenderness, induced by too much champagne at a "german," this youth proposes to a rather nature belle and is accepted.

He comes home rueful, tells his chum and Mentor of his "coming happiness," and is out to bed in a much-mixed plight. The friend concocts a plan to save him; teaches him his lesson and lends him his team to carry out the plot works to a charm; the hasty suitor is saved, but promptly addresses the "bud" and engages himself to her on Christmas day. Meantime his Mentor has determined to lose no more time, but to settle his own fate on the "bud" that very day. He finds the pair together; they confess their secret and he conquers for love's sake, and forces upon his friend the very ring he had selected for himself. The story moves rapidly, is brimmed with incident and humor, and gives full play for that horse-love which shows in so much of our modern novel.

The characters are natural as though drawn from living society models, and the situation is strongly shaded with natural. The basis of the story was a short sketch in Bedford's Magazine, many years ago; but the present novel is a far more elaborate and polished piece of work; a full leaf out of society's ever-changing album.

"Vivian of Virginia," by Hubert Fuller, is one of the most interesting historical romances recently issued.

The scene of the story is laid during the latter part of the seventeenth century, and follows the course of the rebellion in Virginia against the tyrannical rule of Governor William Berkeley, giving a faithful history of the war, the capture of the fort, the capture of the governor, and the capture of the fort.

The story is told in a simple, straightforward manner, and is full of interest and excitement. The characters are natural and the situation is strongly shaded with natural.

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Troublesome Troubles

Iron is the most important element of the blood. Its loss invariably results in decreasing vitality—in the development of disease. Iron is the basis of Browns' Iron Bitters—iron, so combined with other remedial agents that the system absorbs it, the blood takes it up and becomes rich and red. It's the only true medicine that will not disagree with the stomach or cause headache. Soon after you take

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every symptom of your trouble disappears—the brain clears, the muscles strengthen, every function is performed with perfect regularity, you feel the tingle of health from the top of your head to the tip of your toes. You feel yourself getting well.

With every bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters you receive free of charge a package of pills invaluable in the work of restoring good health. If in any case Browns' Iron Bitters taken as directed, fail to benefit any person suffering with Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Prostration, or Neuritis, money will be refunded.

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Why Don't You Take Browns' Iron Bitters?

POLICE PASTELS.

A Fatal Appeal.

Owing to circumstances over which he had no control Will Burke, one of the most festive of the dandies, was about the city, was placed in a position in the police court before Acting Recorder Morris which made it necessary for him to resort to strategy. He had very few discomfited. Burke is a sharp negro and he began a long statement, all the while keeping his eye on the arresting officer. When he saw that worthy leave the courtroom he exclaimed:

"Judge, I am a good negro and I can prove it by any officer in this court."

"Name a witness," replied the acting recorder.

"Policeman Sheppard," said Burke, adding: "And he is one of the best policemen in this city."

Policeman Sheppard came forward untruffled from the soft soap which the prisoner had rubbed on his official character, for he quietly said:

"I have pulled that nigger at least five times myself."

This settled Burke's hash and made him settle with the city a five-dollar fine.

A New Klondike.

Now that there is a gold craze in Georgia it will be interesting to many to know that Tom McDaniels, a negro youth, got hold of rocks yesterday which assayed a dollar to the pound. Tom prides himself on being a good thrower, and he was caught practicing in the street, an officer seeing him throw rocks promiscuously for five minutes.

Acting Recorder Morris has an antipathy for rock throwers and fine Tom McDaniels \$5.00. McDaniels is now McDaniels ascertained that Georgia

Overflow of Indignation.

Florence Kiser and Sarah Watts, two shining lights in the colored Four Hundred, became festive because they were made to walk home alone from the theater after being invited by two negro dudes. Night before last the women asked the men to their home and then locked them in and proceeded to beat them with empty beer glasses. Acting Recorder Morris fined the women each \$7.50.

As the women were leaving the courtroom Sarah flung out in high dudgeon. She did not know she was closely followed by Captain Thompson and he was near enough to hear her curse the witnesses and the court when she passed through the door. She was promptly re-arrested and locked up.

Humorous Paranoia. George Bailey is a police court character who has a mania for laughing. He lounges about the streets and laughs at everything and everybody. Sometimes those who do not know him take umbrage at his hilarity, mistaking it for ridicule, and trouble follows.

George was before his honor, Judge Morris, yesterday afternoon and he (George, not his honor) was convicted with laughing. He swore he was a common street vagrant. He made him double up with merriment. He could not speak when asked what he had to say, so choked was he with laughter.

"You seem to be a funny fellow," remarked Judge Morris, "and I will send you to the city stockade to entertain the prisoners out there for the next thirty days."

This was too much for George and he had to be led away while he roared and held his shaking sides.

A LITTLE STUDY

of our Cook Book will suggest many delicate dishes to be made with LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT—the genuine "blue signature brand."

Send a postal for this Cook Book, free to every housekeeper, to Liebig Co., P. O. Box 815, New York.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

EXTRA COMFORT NO EXTRA COST.

Good Clothes Good Trunks

Nice clothes are expensive. You should take care of them—it is good judgment. A GOOD TRUNK is necessary to care for good clothes. Let yours be the very BEST.

The ROLLER TRAY

is perfection.

Superior in every way to the ordinary Old-Style Trunk.

Simple STRONG . . . Cannot get out of order

Tray lifts out if desired

Fig. 2—Showing the Trunk with the Tray rolled all the way back. In this position you can pack or unpack your Trunk with as much ease as if there was no Tray at all.

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ALL OUR OWN MAKE

Cheap Sale Kid Gloves!

Ladies' 4-Button Tan Driving Glove, embroidered backs, \$50c

Ladies' 4-Button Suede Glove, all shades, embroidered backs, \$1.25 quality, at \$50c

Eight-Button Mosquetaire Suede Gloves, \$1.25 quality, at \$50c

Ladies' 4-Button/Castor Driving and Bicycle Glove, embroidered backs, at \$50c

Ladies' 4-Button French Kid Glove, all shades, heavy embroidered backs in white with black, black with colored embroidery, buff, cream, pearl gray, all embroidered in black, \$1.25 quality, at pair 75c

Foster's 7-Hook Fine Kid Glove, all shades, at 90c

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DO NOT LISTEN to idle talk, but come to our warehouses and inspect our stock. We carry nothing but Pianos of standard make. Two large shipments just received direct from the manufacturers, and every Piano sold by us carries with it an absolute guarantee backed by over three millions of dollars. You can make no mistake.

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New New England Pianos Kingsbury Pianos

NEW CHICAGO GOTTAGE ORGANS

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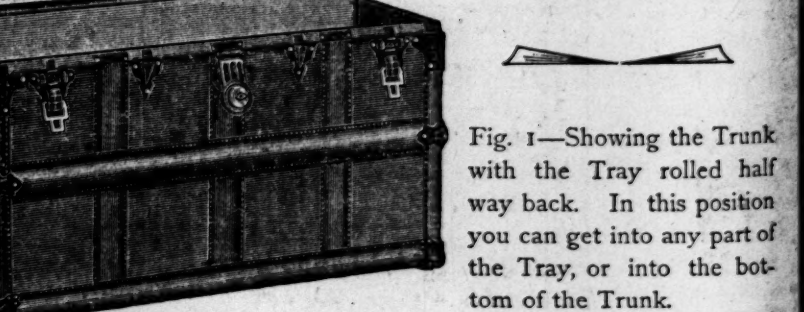
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You don't buy a trunk often. When you DO, get a good one.....

It should be: convenient in every respect
It should be: correct in style and finish
It should be: well made—made to last

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you want.

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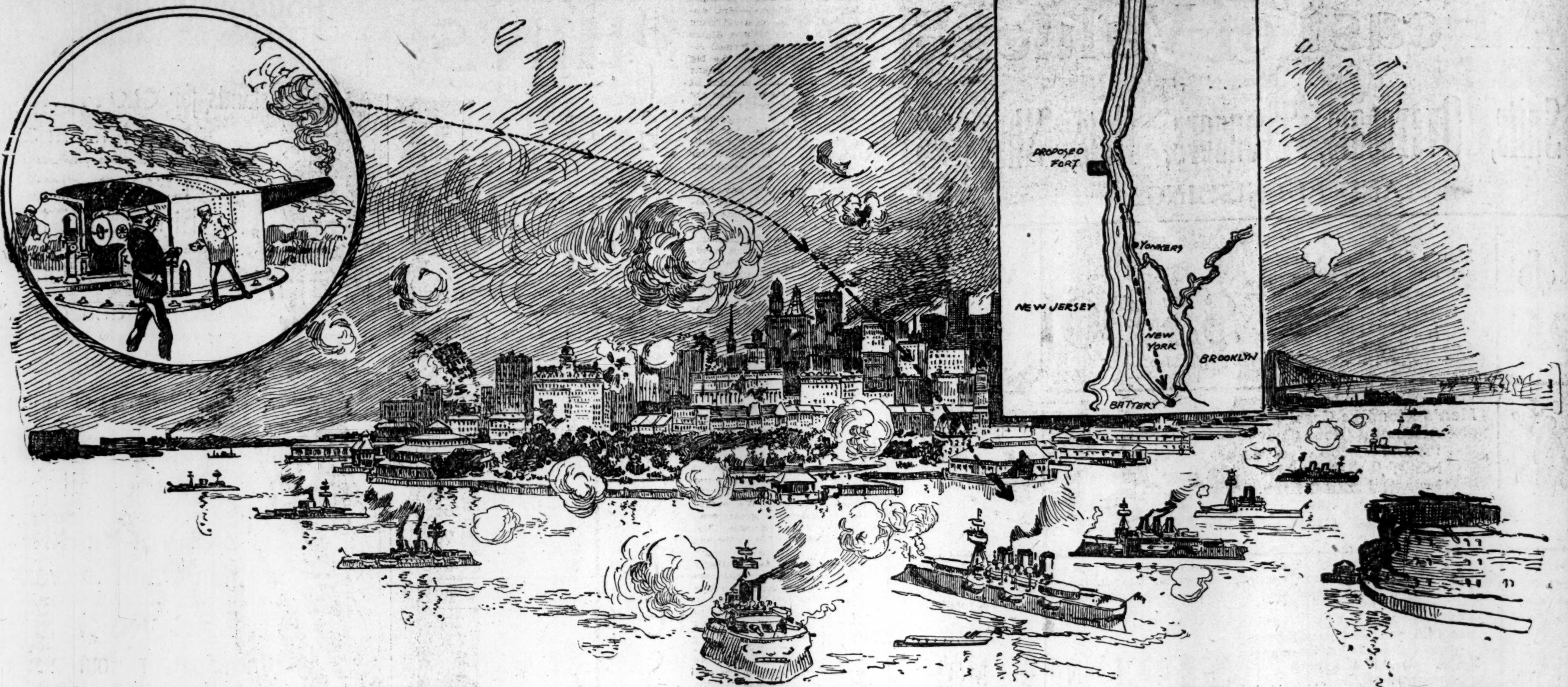
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LATEST STYLES—TRAVELING BAGS, SUIT CASES AND LEATHER GOODS

ALL OUR OWN MAKE

Our New Record-Breaking Gun Could Defend the Harbor from West Point



The New Romer Shoals Gun, and the Position in Which it Could Defend the Harbor from a Point in the Palisades Without Injuring New York.

J. Armstrong, of No. 23 East Fourteenth street, New York, has written a letter to the Ordnance officials of the War Department advising the defense of New York harbor from West Point. This is the text of the letter:

"New York, November 27.—To the Honorable Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir: The subject of coast defense for Greater New York seems to me intensely important in view of possible conflict between the United States and foreign powers in naval equipment. "Allow me to call attention to the seeming feasibility of equipping the West Point academy grounds with new sixteen-inch guns, now used at Romer Shoals, New York harbor. These guns are powerful enough to shoot over the horizon and would prove formidable aids to the defense of our chief seaboard city. "It would also seem that it is advisable to familiarize our artillery cadets with the management of these far-shooting guns. Sincerely and patriotically, "J. ARMSTRONG."

As will be seen from this writer intends to man the West Point Military Academy with America's new record-breaking gun, to be used in the defense of New York harbor. There have been a great many schemes

projected for the protection of the harbor, but none have, up to date, been absolutely practical. The point has always been that if the United States could defend itself from certain points in the harbor the enemy could as easily break down these points and enter.

It was only a few weeks ago that an officer in the United States navy wrote over his own signature a very forcible article pointing out the weak spots in our coast's defense. He said that the harbor could be protected by the regular army and volunteers, but the danger lay in the penetration of any of the harbors by means of one or two efficient warships of the enemy. These could get past any of the existing coast defenses and land their troops upon the mainland. Once there, it would be difficult to drive them out.

The scheme now proposed for harbor defense is not only a new one, but a most brilliant one. West Point, from its point of vantage, commands a magnificent view of the harbor, and could be made absolute master of the situation by means of powerful glasses. With the new Romer Shoals gun mounted upon its heights it could send its fire down into the waters of the Hudson and command all the points as far

south in the harbor as it would be necessary to hold.

The gun which would be used is the new sixteen-inch gun about to be mounted at Romer Shoals, New York harbor. This gun has a range of over sixteen miles, and easily carries this distance even on a level. If it were elevated it could carry further, as it would have much less gravitation to overcome at the beginning of its flight. It is calculated that shot projected from a height is given a much greater range than when fired from the sea level, and consequently the new gun mounted at West Point might shoot a sufficient distance to accomplish the purpose suggested by the Armstrong plan.

In case the gun was not powerful enough to carry from West Point it could be located in the Palisades at points from five to fifteen miles up the Hudson. West Point cadets are constantly practicing here and are already familiar with the ground.

The only person in the United States who could compute the distance with absolute certainty is said to be Captain Ingalls, of the First Regiment of Artillery, who is one of the country's most brilliant artillerymen, and whose works are textbooks at West Point. When the famous

"Jubilee"—the English shot which holds the English records—was tested, estimates of its range were invited from representatives of all the recognized armies in the world. They were asked to send in their answers in sealed envelopes. The data given were the calibre and weight of the gun to be fired, the weight of the projectile, the kind and weight of charge, the direction of the shot, the mean atmospheric conditions at Shoburness, where the trial was to take place, and, finally, the angle of elevation.

The test was to be made and the communications were not to be opened until after the shot was fired. Captain Ingalls worked out the problem with the other representatives and sent in his answer under cover.

The "Jubilee" shot was fired from a 9.2-inch Woolwich gun, and it reached a distance from the firing point of twelve miles. At the time of its flight the shot was over three miles high. When the range had been accurately measured the British experts opened the foreign communications, among which was the letter from our own Captain Ingalls. Some of the calculations placed the shot fully two miles from the distance which it obtained, but Captain

Ingalls plotted it within 150 yards in the rear of the stopping point. He was only 150 yards out of the way, and consequently he ranked first among the world's calculations of the carrying power of big guns. This astonished the British artillerymen, and they decided that the captain had practically located the shot in the very hole where it fell. In a twelve-mile calculation 150 yards is so little that it is practically nothing.

The new twelve-inch gun which is to be mounted at Romer Shoals, if it were mounted at West Point and fired toward the harbor, would doubtless land in the waters of the bay, somewhere around the statue of Liberty—thus holding the harbor in perfect safety. New York City, Jersey City, Brooklyn and Hoboken would be understood by a conflict in the harbor, as the entire battle would take place over their heads. The enemy's ineffectual shells would fall short of them while the West Point gun would play over the housetops upon the advancing ships.

The English "Jubilee" just described, which attained a length of twelve statute miles, would be a formidable weapon, mounted on an English cruiser, but its size, weight and cost would practically

keep it from these shores—for England holds its "Jubilee" at home for its own defense.

Germany has a Krupp gun. On the Mopen range it has outdistanced the "Jubilee" by half a mile, but even this great German gun falls nearly four miles short of reaching our Romer Shoals gun. The Krupp has a twenty-four-centimeter breech-loading rifle. The length of the gun was twenty-five and a half feet over all and the shot weighed 474 pounds. The firing charge of powder weighed 2334 pounds, and the initial velocity of the projectile was 2100 feet per second. The great range was obtained by an angle of firing at forty-four degrees.

Now, if Captain Ingalls will, with the data furnished by the new Romer Shoals gun, compute the distance which it would carry, we would know exactly whether the Armstrong plan is practical, and the War Department could decide upon the feasibility of instructing West Point cadets in the defense of New York harbor.

Big guns will not be unusual in the United States army. The big Midvale steel works of Pennsylvania have been working weeks and Sundays for the past two months, day and night, early and late, getting new

armament completed. The government issued a hurry order some time ago, and its employees have been kept busy ever since. Captain Lyle, of the United States army, is acting as government inspector, and the men are now at work upon fifty-inch disappearing guns, and ten twelve-inch mortars. One of the new big guns at the track is a ten-inch wire gun, which will weigh thirty tons, and will hurl a 60-pound shell at a velocity of 700 feet per second. The length of this gun is 75 feet, and it is to be used in the coast defense of New York harbor. The other factories have been working just as hard, and the government has placed sufficient orders with them to keep the whole force busy for several months to come.

There is no doubt that the big city along the coast will feel much secure if the inhabitants knew that the harbor could be defended without the destruction of the city. If they knew that it could be done absolutely and certainly without disturbing a stone in the streets or a brick in the buildings then, indeed, they would agree that the millennium of warfare has come—as far as the United States is concerned. C. S. RUSSELL.

RUSSIAN CZAR'S BEST TWO SOLDIERS

St. Petersburg, November 20.—Czar Nicholas knows that the two best soldiers in his army today are the pretenders to the throne of Spain and France. They are both in training for the conflicts which they believe will come when the Russian people throw down Alfonso's branch of

France or at least her apparent to the throne. Lieutenant de Bourbon secretly believes that he should have both France and Spain, but at present is interesting himself only about Spain.

Into that country Jamie's father, Don Carlos, the old pretender, is sending arms. There he has about forty newspapers to preach his cause, and there he firmly believes he will die king in the capital of his ancestors. Lieutenant Jamie is twenty-seven years old and is an intelligent and popular young man. He is much more imbued with modern ideas than his father, who is a reactionist of the most medieval type, and has often been stated that if Don Carlos recovered the

Are Pretenders to Thrones of Spain and France.

They Hold Military Rank in Russia and Are in Active Training for "Their Call."

throne of Spain he would abdicate in favor of Jamie.

There is only one fault that the enemies and critics of Prince Jamie attribute

to him. They say he drinks too much. He was educated in England and his fondness for "booze" is attributed by the Spaniards to that fact. Intemperance in the matter of drinking is not a failing of the Latin races. They have so many others that for the northern vice they have no time, as a rule.

Aside from this little non-Spanish failing, however, Prince Jamie is very Castilian and is anxious to play for his father (only to play it more successfully) the part played by "Bonnie Charlie" when he raised his standard on the banks of Mar for his father, James of St. Germain. To prepare himself for such a part he has been learning the art of war in the Russian army. He received a commission in that service as soon as his school-days were over in England.

The prince has five given names. They are Jamie John Charles Alphonso Philip. He was born in Vevor, in Switzerland, in 1870. His mother, who died about four years ago, was a princess of Bourbon-Parma. After the failure of the last Carlist insurrection the family of Don Carlos were poor, and his manner of living kept them so. But when, in 1893, Don Carlos married the Princess Maria Bertha of Roman times of financial prosperity dawned again for them, for the princess, though not of royal blood, was wealthy, and brought her husband a big fortune. Since Prince Jamie has had a stepmother his allowance has been increased, and he can now keep up his end with any of the gay young officers of the czar's army.

Napoleon Bonaparte. Colonel Napoleon Bonaparte is a more solid and dignified officer than Jamie. He is thirty-three years old, and has seen his wild oats, apparently. He is the second son of Prince Napoleon, son of the great emperor's brother, Jerome, king of Westphalia. He is therefore second cousin to Charles Bonaparte, of Baltimore. When his father, Prince "Pon-Plon," died he appointed this second son by will as his heir and as the heir of the Napoleonic claims to the throne of France, cutting off his eldest son, Prince Victor. The Bonapartists, however, acknowledge Prince Victor as the head of the Bonaparte family.

As Prince Victor has never married this Prince Louis Napoleon is at least her apparent of the Bonaparte claims, even if his father's will is ignored. He, like Prince Jamie, has been studying the art of war in Russia against the time when he hopes to be called on to draw a sword for the Napoleonic throne.

He is a good officer, and at the recent review of the Russian army before President Faure he led a cavalry division by the reviewing place. The president offered him the cross of the Legion of Honor, but he refused it. Several reasons were alleged for this. One was that when he was a baby his cousin, Napoleon III, had made him a commander of the legion, so he was already entitled to the cross. So these two cavalry officers are each waiting anxiously for a nation to call them to reign over it; but the days and nights are long while they listen for the voices which they have little chance of hearing.

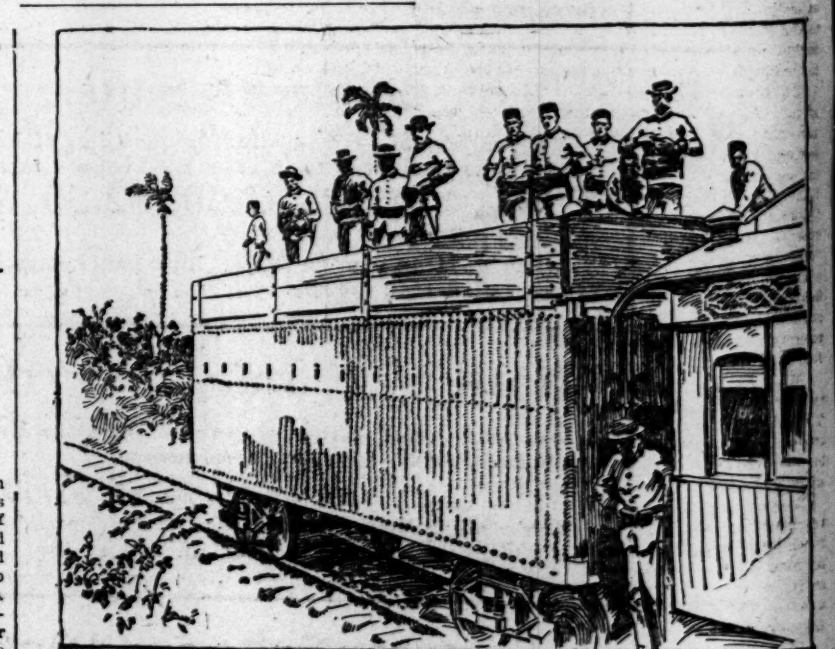
BLOOD-BUGHT WAR DISPATCHES

Crittendon Marriott Continues His Story.

Tells of Exciting Adventures as a Newspaper Correspondent in Cuba.

Crittendon Marriott arrived in Cuba on January 23, 1897, when the people of this country were ignorant of the true state of affairs on the island. General Weyler had just started his abortive campaign, and Secretary Olney had defied the senate to recognize the belligerency of the rebels. The American editors awoke to the importance of Cuban news and dispatched their best men to the seat of war. All these newspaper men had narrow escapes, several were killed, one died in hospital, some were imprisoned. Marriott vividly depicts the dangers encountered by the stranger in Cuba, the watchfulness of Spanish spies, and the ease with which a man can be killed and his death passed over unnoticed. With this introduction he proceeds to describe his own wanderings and adventures: "Havana wakes up more slowly, and at a later hour, than one would suppose from the amount of noise that prevails in the streets at the most unearliest hours of the morning. The first railway trip I made in Cuba was to Matanzas, some sixty miles east of Havana. With me went Editor Keenan, of Pittsburgh, who was visiting in Cuba at the time. We arose early to take the 8:20 train, for in Cuba it is necessary to start early so as to have plenty of time to waste later in the day. At that hour it was dark, and the streets were deserted. A cup of black coffee and some rolls without butter were all that we could get before starting. We would eat breakfast at Matanzas at 11 o'clock, they said. Eleven is considered quite a fashionable hour for breakfast in Havana.

It was necessary to cross the bay to take the train from Regia, a little station on the opposite side, chiefly of interest because it is the door to Guanabacoa, Havana's once happy and aristocratic suburb. The train should have gone for at least ten minutes when we reached the station, but there it stood, with no signs of undue haste about it. After awhile it appeared that it never starts until all the passengers have been able to buy their tickets, and as buying their tickets is a serious matter in Cuba, this takes time. The regular fare from Havana to Matanzas is \$3.50, but recently, on account of the war, the company has raised fares 20 per cent. Only the old tariff sheets exist, however, and the passenger has to calculate his own increase. This brings the fare up to \$4.25. Then there is an additional tax of 10 per cent for the government. But this is a gold price, and



THE ARMORED CAR CARRIED ON CUBAN TRAINS.

when one has to put it into silver or paper at the varying rate of the day and to agree on his change with a ticket seller who speaks a foreign language on the subject into the bargain, he feels that he has done a hard day's work.

Meanwhile the train waited. It had six cars like those in the United States, one for baggage, one for first-class, one for second-class and three third-class. The first-class car was upholstered with plaid straw, the second-class had plain wooden benches, but with backs, while the third-class had similar ones without backs. First class cost 8 to 10 cents a mile, second class 6 to 8 and third class 3 to 5. These were war time prices of course. We took first class and Mr. Keenan after a while suddenly discovered that he was sitting on a string of fresh fish that an enterprising Cuban was taking home for his breakfast—a small incident, but showing the custom of the country.

An Ironclad Railroad Car.

The engine backed up to the train, bringing with it a curious car, looking like one of our baggage cars, but fitted with numerous loopholes. It was the "blindado" or "ironclad" car, which accompanies every train in Cuba, and contains an escort of from thirty to fifty soldiers. It is lined with two inches of boiler iron and is a formidable looking. The soldiers do not ride in it, but in a third class coach immediately behind unless the train is fired on. At the first shot the soldiers all run to the ironclad car, and from it return the fire of the insurgents, who respond briskly. Sometimes the insurgents lay a mine on the track and fire it by electricity, when the train is over it. They usually try to pick out the ironclad coach and have succeeded in blowing it up eleven times since the war began. Hence this coach, in spite of the security of its iron walls, is really

the most dangerous part of the train. Matanzas was reached after two hours and a half of travel. It is a far more beautiful city than Havana and its most beautiful hills offer excellent points from which to view its bay and environs. For the rest, it is like all Cuban cities, with narrow, roughly paved streets, grating sidewalks, through which a cool glimpse of interior courts can be caught, blind walks, narrow sidewalks and all the rest that goes to make up a Spanish tropical city. There were 5,000 soldiers in garrison there.

Brutal Orders Delivered with a Smile. At 2 o'clock the train started back to Havana, retracing its morning road with-out incident until within five miles of Havana. There the landscape had changed since morning. Thick columns of smoke obscured its beauty. Soon the train was running close to burning huts and houses. A moment later a column of cavalry appeared, with women and children as prisoners among them. The column halted in the road, while a squad went to set fire to another house close by. The pleading occupants were hauled out and the torch applied. These people, whose all was thus destroyed, had committed no crime and were accused of none. Military exigencies required that the country be laid desolate, that is all.

As it happened, I was in Guanabacoa the day before this and saw Colonel Fondelviola, "the butcher," send out this column on its mission of destruction. He was a stout, under-sized man, rather stout, with excellent features and a pleasant smile. He gave the handsome officer in command of the detachment his orders in a pleasant tone, and laughingly showed him luck. This was the errand on which he sent him. Grown bolder by the success of his trip

Continued on Twenty-Eighth Page.



LIEUT. JAMIE DE BOURBON.

the family and the French get tired of a republic.

So Bourbon and Bonaparte await their nation's call and serve the czar as colonel and lieutenant to two Russian dragons.

Two Kings.

When Lieutenant de Bourbon, of the Twenty-fourth dragons of the Russian army, meets Colonel Napoleon Bonaparte, of the Forty-fourth dragons, he salutes him gravely as his superior officer, and wherever and whenever the two young men meet the Bourbon pays deference to the Bonaparte. But that has happened before in the history of the two families.

When these two young men get together in private, where their military rank will not interfere with an interchange of views on "pretenders" and the vicissitudes of royal and imperial families, their conversation must be interesting, for the lieutenant considers himself apparent to the crown of Spain and the colonel believes that he is either the rightful emperor of

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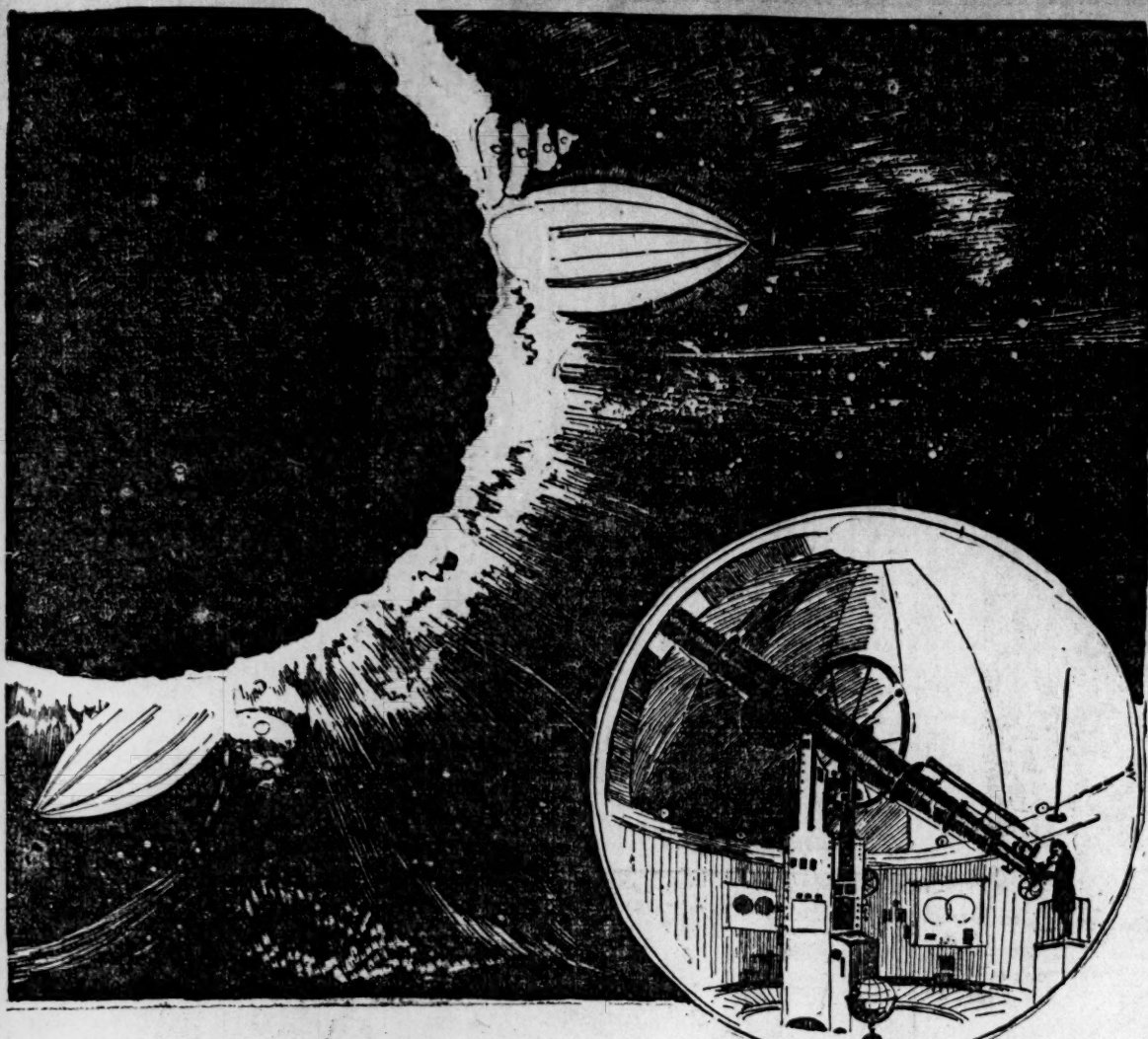
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"A total eclipse of the sun is one of the most stupendous, most sublime and most awe-inspiring spectacles that the eye of man can behold. A total eclipse occurs in any given spot of the earth but once in many centuries. Suddenly right around the moon, shooting out in the surrounding darkness, appear huge tongues of fire, often one hundred thousand miles in length. Then comes the supreme moment of totality, when the corona bursts forth in all its glory. It can only be seen, never described."

SUBLIME SPECTACLE BILLED FOR NEXT MONTH

On January 22, 1898, There Is
To Be a Total Eclipse
of the Sun.

Forecast by an : : :
: : : Expert Astronomer.

San Francisco, November 25.—(Special Correspondence.)—India will be the hub of the scientific wheel on January 22, 1898. On the almanac for the coming year that date should be marked with a red, red sign, for during the space of one hundred and twenty seconds the sun's light will be extinguished at noon, and possibly many scientific secrets revealed to the army of wise men whose telescopes will be turned unward to witness the wonderful eclipse.

Among the most important of the numerous expeditions that are starting from all parts of the world to view the eclipse are those who have just left the city under the leadership of Mr. Charles Burkhalter, F. R. A. S., and Professor Campbell, of the Lick observatory. Professor Burkhalter takes with him a number of cleverly constructed instruments especially devised for photographing all parts of the solar corona simultaneously during a total eclipse of the sun. It is to be hoped that this time nature will be kinder than she was when Professor Burkhalter endeavored to use these same ingenious instruments in Japan during the last eclipse and was foiled by the sky being covered with an impenetrable pall at the critical moment.

Provided another unlooked for veil is not drawn over the scene on January 22d, the scientists gathered in India will have ample time to view the eclipse. Its duration will be two minutes, and the exact time of the occurrence 1 p. m. Moreover, there will be a wide range of country from which to select one's post of observation. The eclipse will be total along a track of land some eighty miles in width, and passing right across India in a northeast direction from Bombay to Darjeeling, or, to be more exact, starting from the west coast a little below Bombay and entering the Himalayas a little west of Darjeeling. This zone of totality is crossed by the Indian railway system at eight different places.

In a total eclipse the weather is the great factor to be considered. It is useless making the most extensive preparations with the utmost care and diligence if at the last moment bad weather is to intervene and totally eclipse the total eclipse. With regard, however, to the eclipse of next January, that month is usually so favorable in India that we may be almost certain of experiencing a cloudless sky all along the zone of totality (except perhaps near the Himalayas), and this fact has been definitely ascertained by a series of observations made along this zone by the meteorological department of the Indian government. But it would be injudicious for observers to take up their positions quite close to the sea, because however cloudless the sky may be at ordinary times, at the actual moment of eclipse a haze is likely to be formed in the sky over places near the coast, owing to the sudden fall of temperature. It is well to remember that the sun will be partially eclipsed for quite an hour before the beginning of totality, consequently that there will be a great fall of temperature (at first slow, then very sudden) which will tend to precipitate whatever moisture there may be in the air.

To view this eclipse the Indian government and several astronomical societies have arranged to occupy all convenient spots along the whole line of totality, wherever the railway system intersects this line. They will witness a sight which few men have been privileged to see. A total eclipse of the sun is one of the most stupendous, most sublime and most awe-inspiring spectacles that the eye of man can behold; and nature, as if to impress upon us the grandeur of her beauty, lifts the veil from before the borderland and permits us a glimpse of the unknown realms of creation but too seldom and for too transitory moments. A total eclipse occurs in any given spot of the earth but once in many centuries, and even then a thousand and one casualties often rob the spectators of the longed-for spectacle. As the dark shadow of the moon steals over the face of the sun the distant landscape grows dimmer and dimmer on the horizon with an ashy paleness, and a weird "dim religious light" surrounds us, till at last, like the rushing of many waters, the moon sweeps over the entire sun and enshrouds the earth in a pall of darkness. Some of us have, perhaps, stood on a lofty hill and seen far away the green fields stretching beneath us in a wide expanse, and some great river winding its way over the fields like a silver streak; then suddenly a dark cloud swept past the sun, and the "coming shadow cast on the ground" rushed on over field and river and mountain. So it is with a total eclipse; but the shadow of the moon travels over the earth with a far more impressive velocity, and the ensuing darkness is far more intense.

What also is there to be seen? Just before the moment of totality—when the corona is almost hovering in sight—suddenly right round the moon, shooting out into the surrounding darkness, appear huge tongues of fire, often 100,000 miles in length. Their appearance varies in color at different eclipses—sometimes blood red, sometimes rosy pink, and sometimes all the colors of the rainbow. Then comes the supreme moment of totality, when the corona bursts forth in all its glory. It can only be seen, never described. Bright ethereal waves of white surround the sun just outside the lurid red, and stretch into the sky, often for a million miles. Nor is this all.

Around the outer corona sometimes appear white streamers of light, radiating from different parts of the corona, and reaching far into space for many million miles. And yet there is more to be seen; for, at the moment of totality, as if by the touch of a magician's wand, the whole sky is lit up in an instant by a multitude of bright stars, dotting the heavens as so many fairy lamps. Then, when the few precious moments of totality are over and the sun appears with yet more sudden swiftness than he disappeared, the stars are extinguished by the same magician's touch, the corona vanishes before our gaze and the red flames of the sun, after casting a lingering look behind, as if loth to bid us goodbye, shrink into the disc of the fiery orb.

Besides these wonders, the observer might note some minor though interesting features—that is, first, the effect of the eclipse on plants and animals. These generally behave as at nightfall; flowers close, fowls hasten to roost, cattle low and the whole animal kingdom is seized with a sudden fright. Second, the shadow bands—these are mysterious and hitherto unexplained bands of alternate light and darkness which appear before and after totality and travel over the ground at the rate of twelve or fifteen feet per second. Third, "Bailey's beads"; just before and after totality the sun's crescent seems broken up into a circle of bright beads—this effect being produced by the sun's rays passing through the gaps between the mountains situated on the edge of the corona.

In beholding these marvels the pleasure-seeking tourist is more fortunate than the regular astronomer, who is tied to his telescope, spectroscopic camera or camera at the supreme moment of totality. Let it not, however, be supposed that the labors and the self-abnegation of the astronomer are prompted by mere idle curiosity to pry into the hidden things of Nature, with no reference to our daily wants. The study of the physical constitution of the sun is but the study of the fountain-head of all forms of energy that exist on this earth of ours, and who will dare prophesy that the knowledge gained in some brief moment of totality may not lead us to solve some of the grand problems of life?

Ancients Possessed Many of Our "Advanced" Ideas.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ye preacher of olden time is not far from right when he discoursed in this wise: "The thing that hath been shall be, and that which is done shall be done, and there is no new thing under the sun."

Had patents been invented at the time Solomon wrote, the descendants of some of his contemporaries might now be bringing suits for infringement.

Something very similar to the telephone was used in China 1,000 years ago. Ancient Egypt boasted the proud possession of a "nickel-in-the-slot machine. Babylon

the Great went fishing 1,500 years before the Christian era, with hooks like those in use today, and studied the stars through the telescope. Thimbles have been found in prehistoric mounds with every evidence of having been made by machinery similar to our own. Hatpins with glass heads and safety pins with a little coiled spring at one end and a catch at the other were used in Pompeii 2,000 years ago. Combs and hairpins have lived for twenty centuries and the housewife of the bronze

age, 5,000 years ago, put patches on the

april of her master with needles and thread. Locks similar to those in use today, which could only be opened by the knowledge of a certain combination of numbers, were known to the Chinese centuries ago. And instances might be indefinitely multiplied.

In view of the recent wonderful advances in electrical science by Dr. Bose, Sig. Marconi and Tesla, whereby the possibility of conveying messages to distant points through ether by electric waves, without the aid of wires, has become a certainty, the following extract from the writings of Joseph Addison, who lived at the beginning of the last century, may be of interest:

"Strada, in one of his productions, gives an account of correspondence between two friends by the help of certain load-stones, which had such a virtue in it that if touched by two several needles, when one of these needles so touched began to move, the other, though at ever so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. He tells us that two friends, being each of them possessed of these needles, made a kind of dial plate. They then fixed one of these needles on

each of these plates in such a manner that it could move around without impediment, so as to point to any of the twenty-four letters. Upon their separating from one another into distant countries they agreed to withdraw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day and to converse with one another by this, their invention.

"Accordingly, when they were some hundred miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon the dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words that he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence to avoid confusion.

"The friend, in the meanwhile, saw his needle moving, and immediately cast his eye to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at."

Addison considered this invention to be an utterly chimerical idea, born in the brain of Strada, but how strikingly it foreshadows the recent work of Bose and Marconi, and is it not possible that the invention was really made at that early day and never given to the world?

MRS. BESANT

By William T. Stead.

London, November 18.—(Special Correspondence.)—Mrs. Annie Besant has returned from her tour in the United States bristling with opinions formed regarding the people of the big western world, and by no means loath to unburden her mind of these same opinions. They are not as a whole complimentary to the people of the country she has just visited, but having been given to me for publication, they are handed on for the benefit of the newspaper reading community.

"Tell me where you have been and what you have been doing," I said, to open the conversation.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Besant. "I left England in March, landed in New York on St. Patrick's day, the 17th of March, 1897. I came back the end of September in the steamer St. Louis, which sailed on the 22d. I will remain here during the autumn and winter, but in the spring I expect to go to India."

"Was your visit confined to the United States?"

"Yes, with the exception of a trip from Buffalo to Toronto and Hamilton. We started from New York and worked westward. We did not dip further south than Philadelphia and Washington, but worked right across the continent to the Pacific coast. Chicago was the place where we found the strongest interest. We worked right through the great west, passing through Kansas City, Denver and Salt Lake City and as far south as San Diego, which was the most southerly point we touched. Then we turned northward, traveling the coast to San Francisco, on to Portland, in Oregon, then to Olympia, the capital of the new state of Washington. Then we came eastward, stopping a fortnight at Chicago, where we have flourishing branches and where the theosophical doctrine seems to have fallen upon good ground. Then through Michigan and Ohio to New England, and thus back to New York, completing the circle. It was a very interesting trip and brought us in contact with all sorts and conditions of men. This was especially the case when moving through the great ranching country or in Butte. Another curious experience was our visit to Olympia. You never saw such a deserted shell of a town. It is the state capital, and when the legislature is sitting, it may be busy enough, but when we visited it during the recess a more forlorn place you never saw. Houses shut up, hotels empty, shutters up in all the shops and nobody stirring.

"One observation which continually forced itself upon our minds was that in the western states it is only the women who read books, the men read nothing. You will find that the wife preserves some leisure for culture, while the husband tends more and more to become an unlettered, money-making machine. It is an unlovely evolution and one which plays havoc with the unity of a home."

"I have heard the same phase commented on by other observers," I replied. "Let us hope that the American women will be able to resist the downward drag of her unlettered husband."

"I do not like the outlook," said Mrs. Besant. "At present in the eastern states there is a great deal of surface politeness, in which respect the Americans are much in advance of other English-speaking nations, but inside the men look with tolerable contempt on the tacit claim of the women to universal knowledge and take good humoredly the air of superiority. In the west the whole burden of maintaining the culture of the household is thrown upon a single member—the wife. Mentality alone will not suffice to sustain so great a responsibility, and of spirituality there is no excess on either side. In fact, this is decreasing in the 'new woman.'"

"But is not motherhood itself a great spiritualizing experience, the continual channel through which the divine enters into the heart?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Besant, "but the 'new woman' does not want to be a mother; the passion for motherhood seems to have become extinct in many households."

"And what do you think of the American newspapers?"

"I saw plenty of them, as you can imagine, for I was the constant prey of the interviewer, but I have nothing to complain. When you are on a mission for spreading the light, the interviewer is a very valuable auxiliary. At the same time it would be better if he restrained a little of the exuberance of his imagination. One question they often asked me was, 'If I remembered any of my previous incarnations?' When I said 'yes,' they clamored to know something about them. I naturally refused, saying that as it was a matter upon which I could produce no evidence, it was idle to make statements that could not be proved. Notwithstanding this invariable reply, one reporter did not hesitate to make the assertion that I claimed that I was the reincarnation of Lord Byron, and that it was on this account that I was so enthusiastically devoted to the cause of the Greeks. As a matter of fact, my enthusiasm about the Greeks has never been conspicuous for its fervor, and I need not tell you that I never claimed in any way to be the reincarnation of Lord Byron. Nevertheless, the interviewer's bold falsehood made the tour of the continent, and I dare say, it is running yet."

"Then you are not much impressed by the spirituality of the modern journalistic apparatus?"

"The American newspaper," she replied, "is vibrating with intense vitality. Its staff live in the vortex of whirling Kamic activities, which are utterly fatal to any of the repose or reflection indispensable for spiritual leadership. They seem to me

HIGH PRIESTS OF THE SOPHY



Mrs. Annie Besant, the Great Theosophist.

MAKES SOME WONDERFUL STATEMENTS

She Says the Editors of This Country Are Growing Dizzy in the Mad Whirl of a Carmagnole.

to be dancing a mad carmagnole, in which the pace goes ever faster and faster, and which sweeps every one into its maddening whirl. They live for the day, in the things of the day, and nobody ever forgets so completely the things of yesterday as your American newspaper. Spirituality implies calm, balance and dignity, and these are only conspicuous by their absence."

"How was your mission treated by the press?"

"At first with but scant courtesy, but gradually, as week after week went by, the newspapers began to treat us more and more seriously, until at last there was nothing in the world to complain of as to the tone which they adopted in dealing with the Theosophical Society."

"How does the Theosophical Society stand now?"

"Very well," said Mrs. Besant. "When the great secession in America took place the seceders carried over eighty-five of the one hundred branches, only fifteen remained loyal to the society. Of these three have since died, so practically we had to refund the society all over again. Countess Wachtmeister had been busily and usefully employed opening branches, so that before I reached New York we could count on twenty-two branches in the union. As a result of our six months' tour we have now fifty-one lodges, organized under six central committees, with a corresponding secretary in each state so as to secure their harmonious working and organized co-operation. I left New York feeling that the society has once more been established upon a solid footing; and that its growth will be steady and sure."

"The iconoclast negative mission of the Theosophical Society has been discontinued. We no longer go about with a club What we have now to do is to embark upon a constructive period, in which the Theosophical Society will endeavor to make itself the center of the world religion, of which Hindoism, Buddhism, Christianity, Mohammedism and all the other sects and religions are integral parts."

"The whole drift of my lecturing in the United States and the essence of all that I have to say, here or elsewhere, is that theosophy is the opponent of no religion and the exponent of all. To the believers of other religions we say, 'We also believe as you believe, only we have the key which explains certain things that are a mystery

to the rest of the world.'"

"I was in my garden one day," he said, "when I saw an Arab wander down the street and lean against the gate. He held a small book in his hand which he read from time to time. I went up to talk to him and found that he had lived all his life on the edge of the desert until he had

started for America, and was very homesick, saying that he longed for his old, wild life in the desert; for a sight of the palm, the sand, and above all its freedom. He had hired himself for a term of years to the master of a circus, and longed for his release. The book he held was the Koran and he seemed delighted to find a friend who had read his sacred book."

"The interview made a deep impression on Whittier; he, who was no traveler, having sung:

"He who wanders widest, lifts No more of beauty's jealous veil Than he who from his doorway sees The miracle of flowers and trees."

WHITTIER'S LOVE OF HOME.

When asked by a friend if he never felt tempted to visit Quebec, he replied that he knew the place as well by books and pictures as if he had seen it. He believed the people who "stay at home" gain more than those who are forever searching greater opportunities.

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"He who wanders widest, lifts No more of beauty's jealous veil Than he who from his doorway sees The miracle of flowers and trees."

The government is some time ago, and the kept busy ever since. United States army, ment inspector, and work upon fifty ten-

and ten twelve- the new big guns on inch wire gun, which ins, and will hurl a velocity of 700 feet th of this gun is 27½ used in the coast de- arbor. The other fac- just as hard, and duced sufficient ordn the whole force busy to come.

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Indeed, they would nium of warfare had United States is com- C. S. RUSSELL.

ATCHES



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ty-Eighth Page.

GRADSTONE AND THE SCENES AMIDST WHICH
HE PASSES THE CLOSING PERIOD OF
HIS EVENTFUL LIFE.

WILL MAKE ONE MORE SPEECH ON HOME RULE

In 1832 his public life began. He was

nine years, and immediately began the

Mrs. Gladstone, from the first, humored

were brought into the breakfast room for

health, attributes it largely to the soothing

g and planned. She ordered the serva

Continued on Thirtieth Page.

bloused model:

comparisons. "You can take my word for it, the word of a man who has been both abbe-bled and seaman and ship's officer," he said. "I know who cry out 'brutality' are the shirkers and natural loafers aboard ship. When I am in charge, I expect to learn my business and obey orders. I like the discipline I expected to get into trouble for it. As long as I did my work and earned my money, I was in danger. There were a lot of fellows worse than I that were in the nickers. The very presence of constituted authority excited these men as a strip of red cloth. They snailed. They were insolent. As a naval officer, I was not punished, and most of them were better fellows for the punishment. I never saw a man with real blood in his veins would call brutality. The punishments dealt out. But the trouble was, and roughly must be ruled. I knew a nice, humanitarian skipper once who was a rule, a utility of his influence on the quarter deck, and his tea. There was a gentle, sweet-tempered punishment. But that same night the ship was in danger. The skipper reproved poured a can of kerosene on the deck. I was in the ship. I grieve to say that the skipper so far forgot his philanthropic principles as to put that individual in irons until they were cooled. They acquitted the scoundrel on the ground that he had been cruel. That skipper takes a sterner view of his duty nowadays. He would use in handling a matter of this kind with the same old rule. I may speak quite frankly. The rough ways of seamen does not hurt them a bit. If they whine about it, they do so to get even."

It was that thalpinowers put him there for. It is his bounden duty. There is always a ringleader among obstreperous seamen. The chap to pick out for representative measures. The one to get the blame put down on the spot. If the new officer does not quell him at once not a man aboard will have the slightest respect for that officer.

"Sailors of us never be handled like ladies' men—not if all the legislation in the world says they can. Treat them well, give them plenty to eat, and never insult them—that was the advice of one of my old skippers. 'But,' this old captain would add, 'if they suck, alkirk or rebel, punish them promptly—'

and many a cantankerous blackguard have known brought to respectability by the following it. 'It is a mistake to hurt a sailor's feelings; hurt his head instead—'that is the way to get on with him. But he does not quite follow him in this, for I believe in hurting the sailor either corporally or mentally, as long as it is possible. But I know that the sailor prefers a blow to a sermon any day.

Let me tell you my first experience with a trouble with an officer. There was a South American sailor aboard, as ever, and a freacherous fellow as I have ever met. A little bit of Portuguese and negro in him. Now do you think that fellow would have listened to me? No, he would not. He would have said: 'No! Not he! His nature was crossed, grained, and if he could not find trouble with me, he would find it with something else. I was wrong with the ship's pump, and I was wrong with the ship's pump, and I was wrong to feed it with a bucket of two of water before it would work. Sometimes one bucket would make it work, sometimes two. I told my friend, a Hispano-Negro-Indo-Portuguese, to go for

his hand in the pocket where his knife was tucked. "I hope to see the day when 'You only lub boy thyr' mate,' says he. 'I 'no get more bucketer. Get bucketer you ach'."

"I felt my chin about out. You s' that tucket, Jose," said I.

"No, no," he said. "I was weakening, and grinded. You s' that tucket," tucket," he reply. "Fie! your of pump them don't need tucket."

"The slip discipline was then a standstill for five seconds. That was the space of time it took me to dodge his knife and grab him by the collar. He was a little off his "then-would you believe it—he poked himself up, and spread out his hands. You s' that tucket," tucket," he said. "I am a jok'ln', sir." After the third tucket I went and when he brought that I made him get the knife out of his grinded, and then he got to pour he made a great sign of the most utterly gorgeous knife you ever laid your eyes on. If I had yielded to him, he would have been a great success; too; but I should have seen it under the

human kindness is all right enough but nowadays they are putting out a lot of support for the oppressed, ignorant people who would say to the flat-headed stroke I gave that man a good one."

"I suppose that one of the first critics of the ship's officers will say that I am a hypocrite for talking about the men under him on American ships. How about the Oakes case and similar cases?"

"I suppose that one of the first critics, he must perceive that it is not ship's officer who chooses the food. It is the crew. The vessel. Hence had food been better, the crew would not have sought not to be blamed by shipper mates."

"I have seen men struck many a time and I have seen them in iron. I have seen a hundred; in particularly gross cases I have seen them triced up as a warning to the others. I have seen a man receive a single punishment which was not well served. If a man mutinies in time of war, he is hanged. If a man mutinies in time of peace, he is hanged. Hence the high seas imperils the existence of

for ship mutiny unchecked spreads yellow jack in Jamaica. Therefore my fixed opinion that punishments given by a court-martial are necessary to discipline men continue to be so until the new man-made warships or all sailor men graduated from Harvard.

A ROYAL SEPULCHRE

One at Windsor Contains Remains
of Three Kings and Other Royal
From The Chicago News.

Usually a vault is scarcely worth seeing. But the royal one at Windsor, England, the other day received the body of late Duchess of Teck, is notable one among royal vaults. Here are interred George III, George IV., William IV., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Arundel, the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Berwick.

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Six Pretty Girls in . . . Dainty Holiday . . . Tea Gowns

and long streamers in front are edged with lace insertion and baby ribbon. The yoke is covered with rows of gathered baby ribbon. The collar matches. The full sleeves have hanging frills edged with the same insertion and ribbon.

A specially notable tea gown which is to be delivered the day before Christmas is



C. P. Woodson
Paris 97

NEW YORK, December 2.—(Special Correspondence.)—Never were there so many delightful novelties in tea gowns. Perhaps we shall in future have to call them chocolate gowns. A number of swell New York women are now serving chocolate at the witching hour hitherto consecrated to tea.

The idea comes from Paris and is an acceptable novelty. There is a special French chocolate manufactured for this purpose and the beverage is no more troublesome to make than tea.

Whether the innovation becomes general or no is not to the point, however, just at this writing. The new models to wear at the function are the interesting thing to be chronicled. One of the most charming is shown on the lady in our illustration who has stepped out from behind the portieres, and is pausing for our inspection.

Her gown is of pale beige wool with pale blue silk stripes. The skirt trims slightly at the back and is separated from the bodice. The side has a panel of plain beige on which the striped material appears to button down with buttons of filigree silver.

The blouse corsage is confined at the waist by a sash of pale blue satin. The plastron is of mousseline de sole, also the large cravat. The large square revers of blue satin are ornamented with incrustations of lace. Pale blue hose and kid slippers of the same tint accompany this dainty toilet.

More elegant still is the gown worn by the young matron who also appears in a bloused model: it is softest ivory crape do chine trimmed profusely with exquisite

ecru lace. The transparent sleeves are of the lace which forms a drapery over the shoulders, falling in stole ends nearly to the foot of the skirt. This has a deep flounce of the lace. The blouse is gathered to a yoke, richly encrusted with pearls and silver embroidery; belt of the same with two decorative tabs falling in front.

Next this ivory white dream of loveliness is a gown of pink crepe trimmed with pink chiffon, cream lace and cream satin ribbon. It can be repeated by the clever woman who wishes to be economical, in any color cashmere.

The lady who turns her back to us next claims our attention. Here is a gown in pale salmon pink aurah. The front is full; the sleeves are composed of frills of narrow white satin and ecru lace insertion. The wide lace collar falls in front to the waist line.

The matron who wears the only dark robe has selected an art myrtle green velvet with yoke and epaulets of a paler shade of green rep silk. The yoke has small gatherings in between folds. The neck and epaulets are trimmed with a fine net lace, which adds a softness to the silk; the back and front of this model have graceful folds, although the sides and back under the Watteau pleat fit closely to the figure.

The lady whom she is addressing wears a robe of pale blue cashmere. The epaulets

THE VICTORIAN BONNET

To the average citizen it is appalling, the size to which these bonnets do grow. Against a shape of violet-colored beaver long, pale blue plumes are laid and with cream lace, pink silk poppies and ivory, white satin ribbon, this crown of millinery glory is made complete.

In sharpest contrast to these towering structures, and all the other tribe of large winter hats that, without exception, flare exaggeratedly up from the face, are the most novel walking hats—caps they should rather be called—made all of bird breasts, and clinging like a military fatigue cap all about the head. To one side, of course, a fountain of mingled ostrich plumes or a tuft of ribbon bows rises high, springing invariably from a wheel-shaped brooch of steel, or large circular jeweled pin.

Bigger and bigger and undoubtedly more beautiful still, grow the Victorian bonnets every week. They seem, however, the exclusive property of very young, slender girls, whose skins are fresh enough to need no screen of tulle, since veils are never worn with this headgear, and whose hair falls into natural bow curls about the brow.

There was a motion put and almost carried recently with a view of doing away with hat-wearing bridesmaids, but this winter's brides have not been able to resist the blandishments of the Victorian shape and its picturesque possibilities. One from a wedding group is here given merely to show the most approved method of applying the very extensive trimmings and

The
Latest
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in blue plush—a material which Dame Fashion has rescued from its long seclusion and restored to her high favor once more. It seems particularly adapted to the making of tea gowns, and it looks lovely when, as in the case in point, it is arranged with applique bands of ivory guipure, and rosettes of pale blue silk. If you will stop to think you will see how effective the combination really is, and then comes the contrast of a full front of mellow tinted point d'esprit decorated with ruchings of blue silk.

There are, of course, dozens of other tea gowns of equal attractions, but more particularly a dainty, youthful-looking garment, made in empire fashion, and pale yellow brocade, the modest square at the neck outlined with a transparent band of lace—a new make of duchesse applique—and the empire bands being of moulre in a deeper shade of yellow, while the back is arranged in a graceful Watteau. It is a gown which a girl could well wear at a home dinner, quite apart from its original use as a charming accompaniment to the witching hour we have been writing of.

But enough of these. A very interesting matter claims our attention and must not be neglected in this letter or our readers may not be just a trifle in advance of time in the matter of hairdressing. We have just been told by one in the swim that in Paris, in spite of the efforts of the hairdressers, the locks of French women are steadily resuming their natural straightness. This is not to be attributed to any want of skill on the part of the coiffeurs, but merely to the fact that French women have rebelled against their dictates, and having lost a large proportion of their hair through the constant application of hot tongs, have now renounced their use. The wave has almost disappeared and the head has been allowed to resume its natural size. A similar tendency is beginning to be seen here, and the power it works in favor of the renunciation of the wave is the same which has operated in France. Most of us are beginning to realize that our hair is getting into a horribly ragged condition, and unless we are numbered among the lucky ones whose tresses will wave without heat, we feel that for many months to come it will need a rest. The hair should now be gathered up loosely on the crown of the head, and I very soon learned that it can easily be kept in place there by a strong tortoiseshell hairpin without the necessity of tying it, which nearly always results in wearing and breaking the hair.

HOLIDAY DANCE GOWNS

Paris, November 30.—"Dance gowns" claim especial notice at the shops just now. They are fluffy in effect, and exceedingly girlish-looking, for their simplicity is one of their chiefest charms. Chiffon, mousseline de sole, tulle, net point d'esprit and gauze are all used in great quantities over transparencies of silk or satin.

To insure a "bouffee" effect the skirts are made double and even triple over the transparencies, and narrow ruffles or bands of satin ribbon trim them profusely.

They are Transparencies
and Very Fluffy and
Girlish in Effect.

CHARMINGLY SIMPLE.

American colony here. Nearly all the big family hotels that cater especially to Americans entertain with a dance each week, and it is often remarked that the American girls are largely in the majority. A gown that was ordered by a young woman still in her teens was entirely in white. It was of mousseline de sole, over a transparency of white taffeta. The skirt was sun-plaited, with a short yoke of embroidered mousseline de sole that formed a rounded point at the front.

A Corsage.
The decollete corsage had a close-fitting lining, and over that a blouse of the silk covered with the sun-plaited mousseline de sole. The straps over the shoulders were formed of embroidered mousseline de sole studded with seed pearls. They followed the line of the armhole and were finished with frills of the sun-plaited mousseline de sole. Around the neck of the corsage there were bands of the embroidered mousseline de sole, that terminated in points at the front and back, and reached to the ceinture. Broad white satin ribbon was employed in making the ceinture. It was finished at the left side with a full, tall bow.



A Situation Simplified.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Did you say that young man is a painter?" inquired the old gentleman, who can be very stern on occasion.

"Y-yes," replied his daughter.

"Well, there is no need of prolonging the discussion. I'm a practical man, of course. I know that when your mother married me, I didn't have much wealth. I am willing to sit down and agree with you on the question of whether love is a matter of eternal affinity or mere propinquity. But for the purposes of this particular case, I am not going to admit anything beyond the proposition that when a man marries, the kind of business he is engaged in ought to be taken into consideration by the girl and her parents."

"You mustn't be hasty, father."

"But, father, you were a carpenter once. And I'm sure that a house and sign painter—"

"Is Walter a house and sign painter?"

"Certainly."

"H'm! Perhaps I have misjudged him. When you and he reach any definite programme, tell him to call on me and we'll figure on how much it will cost to set him up in business for himself."

Over the tight-fitting corsages of silk or satin the fluffy materials are draped and puffed in a great variety of ways, and if the effect is full and ample it is "a la mode." The sleeves are the only thing about these dance gowns that do not boast a full effect. In most cases they are conspicuous by their absence, and high, trimmed shoulder straps or berthes serve in lieu of sleeves.

Pinks Hold Sway.
Pink is the color that holds sway at the present for evening gowns. Not so much the paler shades, but the intense coral and watermelon shades are most in vogue.

Another bright pink dance gown was made of gauze over a pink satin transparency. The skirt was a full double skirt, trimmed around the bottom with four bands of pink satin ribbon.

The corsage of pink satin was square-necked, and was covered full with the gauze. Around the top it was trimmed with three rows of pink ribbon. From each armhole seam came strips of the gauze, that crissed at the front and were knotted at the back, with long sash ends hanging to the bottom of the skirt. Five rows of the satin ribbon trimmed the ends of the sash. The sleeves were short puffs of the gauze, finished with a ruffle of the same. On the right shoulder there was a knot of bright pink mirror velvet. Some of the daintiest of these girlish dance gowns were destined for young women of the



IN A WESTERN CATTLE WAR

Ranch Foreman Devine Tells of His Experience with Cattle Thieves.

HOW HE SLEW BOB SMITH

Thrilling Encounter with a Desperate Band of Thieves, in Which the Cowboys Were the Victors.

Casper, Wyo., November 27.—My business is cow punching, and I am not much of a scribe, but I'll try and tell in my own way of my trip into one of the most dangerous regions in the United States in search of

reported that they had bought them of the ranchman who had been taking care of them during the winter, and the letter E would have seemed to be an old brand, and so their story would pass muster. I tell

gone cow punching with our winchets and six-shooters always ready. I write this from my camp, fifteen miles from Casper. I am just returning from a raid into the Hole-in-the-Wall, and have with me eighty-three head of cattle stolen by the outlaws from my ranch. I have been out, with two cowboys, for six days and nights in the snow. Four of the thieves were with the stolen cattle, but they all ran when they saw us coming. We have had little to eat during the past six days, and have suffered much from the cold, but we got our stolen cattle back, and don't mind the rest.

R. M. DEVINE, Foreman C. Y. Range.

Lafayette's Watch Ring.

One of the most curious and valuable of the relics, says The Jeweler's Review of General Lafayette, the great Frenchman, who cast his fortune with America when the battle of Independence was at its height, is now in the possession of the family of W. G. Griffin, of Los Angeles, Cal. When Lafayette came to this country he was entertained by a Colonel Griffin, and was so touched by the attention shown him that he presented his host with a rare and beautiful ring, which had been placed on his finger by Louis XIV, to whom he had pledged allegiance before sailing for America.

The ring is a marquis with a setting about an inch long and fully a half of an inch wide.

In the center of the ring is a complete

watch made up of three faces, one disk for the minutes, another for the hours, and in the center is a compass. Gold surrounds these disks and the compass, and this is intricately arranged. Surrounding the middle of the ring are a number of pearls. In the back of the ring is a slide which can be pulled down, and thus enable a person to wind the watch by means of an ivory key. On the back are the directions for winding in old French.

The watch part of the ring is not in working order, and to have it fixed it would have to be sent to Europe, and the cost for repairing would be so considerable a sum that repairs will hardly be undertaken.

It is a valuable relic, and the owners regard it as an invaluable and treasure it as an heirloom. It is now in the possession of the Griffin family at Los Angeles.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE: OLDEST LIVING STATESMAN

Continued from Twenty-Eighth Page.

While humoring Mr. Gladstone's personal likes and dislikes, Mrs. Gladstone also catered to his appetite. She furnished him with good quantities of plain food at plain hours, and she bought claret and rice when the rice and wine hobby seized him. She cooked English beef and omitted English plum pudding, and in every way furnished a diet conducive to long life. She ate it herself and flourished upon it, and there was no healthier woman in Great Britain. Mrs. Gladstone has never been sick, and she herself says that her husband has never been awake one night without her. The petty aches and pains of other women were scorned by Mrs. Gladstone, and one of the greatest criticisms ever made against her was her unconcern toward a sickly daughter, but the daughter got strong under the treatment.

Once in getting out of his carriage Mr. Gladstone accidentally slammed the door upon his wife's finger, and she, with the finger crushed and bleeding, walked by his side into the house of commons uncomplainingly, feeling that if it were to know of her distress he might fall in the speech that he was to make.

The character of this great old man has been criticized as much as it has been praised. He has been called domineering, headstrong, mistaken and overrated. When he changed his politics he was called a fool, and when he declined to favor general emancipation he was called an oppressor. He is a strange mixture of tenderness and hardness; of opposition and agreement; of liberal and radical. He is crabbed in temper, feverish under argument and violent in debate. You cannot cross him in anything, and he is only at his best when he is speaking on the public platform where you cannot reach him.

At the same time he is bright, commanding, venerable and remarkable. He knows all the wisdom of all the books, and he can debate upon the finest point of classic literature as easily as upon contemporary Irish opinions. He is the only statesman that ever lived who will change rapidly from one opinion to another and not be ashamed to say so. He is the only Englishman who has ever declined to the queen, and the only man whom the queen obeys. He is the only Gladstone, and the only man whom England cannot replace.

MEREDITH HENRY OWEN.

STEAMER UNDERGROUND

Boat Loaded with Whisky Found Under Thirty Feet of Earth—Has Been Lost for Near Half a Century.

Holt, Mo., December 2.—(Special Correspondence.)—Confirmed toppers who in drunken dreams delight to wander through an elysium where whisky flows as freely as water in the streets of Venice, should come to this spot to sleep. We have something that Jules Verne in his wildest flights of imagination fell short of—a whisky mine, concealed in the heart of Missouri river steamboat buried deep, not in water, but in the earth on a Missouri farm. And such whisky! Older than most living men, ripening and mellowing in the bowels of the earth for over half a century, it is likely to be liquor such as no one has ever tasted yet, and to be priceless in its worth.

The story of the settling of the steamer in its present location is almost as interesting as the whisky that it has carried concealed beneath the surface of the earth for so many years. In 1848 the steamboat Arabia loaded at St. Louis with 35 barrels of whisky, a large quantity of queensware and general merchandise, and started on her usual trip to Omaha and Sioux City. She got no further toward her destination than Parkville, Mo., where she struck a snag of some kind, and her thirty or forty passengers had all they could do to scramble to safety before the steamer sank. The women and children were saved by the prompt lowering of the boats, and the men had to swim ashore as best they could.

Thereafter the Missouri river began to play tag with its course, shifting and turning and forcing new channels, until the spot where the whisky-laden boat went down was left high and dry. The first steamer was first discovered in 1870, when its smokestack and pilot's cabin were protruding from the sand half a mile west of the channel on the Kansas side. They remained visible for several years, and during all that time, strange to say, no one thought of digging out the boat for the sake of the cargo of whisky with which it was known to be filled from deck to keel. It was only when it had sunk out of sight and the location had been forgotten and lost, owing to the constant varying of the map caused by the river's freaks, that we began to realize what we had missed in neglecting to secure the treasure when we had it so close to our hands.

When it was found one day that the steamer had gone from beneath the deck around here woke up and began to search for it. Soothsayers were consulted, seventh sons of seventh sons were urged to use their guessing powers to help the searchers, and diving rods carried over a vast extent of country, all to no purpose. It was ascertained, after a great deal of inquiry, that a survivor of the wreck was still living in the person of Charles A. Garfield, but as he was only six months old and the youngest passenger aboard at the time of the disaster, he was not able to help the sanguine searchers with his recollections of the affair, and so they had to go back to the soothsayers, seventh sons, and diving rods, and at last every one gave it up in despair.

Last January I began to think that there was a possibility of discovering the lost steamer by a systematic search with a few practical men to help me, and a few of us got together and formed a company, consisting of myself, Gale Henson, T. J. Reese and J. D. Henderson. We procured a lease for five years on several hundred

acres of land around the spot where it was thought the lost steamer lay, and began prospecting in earnest. We continued the search long and patiently, and at last we were so near to the treasure trove in many of our soundings that we almost scraped the rusty sides of the steamer with our drill points and missed actually reaching the spot.

Our method was to drive iron rods down twenty-five or thirty feet, and if they struck nothing but soft earth to pull them up and strike again. We had driven over nearly a hundred and sixty acres of land, and were fast losing heart, when suddenly the drill struck something hard and metallic. We pulled it up and tried again a few feet to the right, with the same result; then a few feet to the left, metal again. A third driving showed the same result. Then we knew we had struck our sunken whisky mine.

The spot where the boat was found is fifteen feet below low water mark, and about twenty-six feet to thirty feet deep in sand. The steamer is evidently deeper in some places than in others, and apparently lies with its bowprit lower than its stern, and slightly on its side. It is 225 feet long and sixty feet wide. We had everything in readiness to begin the work of excavating the treasure, having obtained air compressors, caissons, boilers and engines, and operations will commence at once. We expect to get 5,000 gallons of whisky, and other merchandise worth in the aggregate at least \$100,000.

As to the quality of the whisky there is no doubt in our minds, but some have endeavored to show that it has been spoiled by its long repose underground. It will certainly be the most remarkable liquor ever sampled, and should sell at a fancy figure for the mere sake of the money it will realize if doled out to those who will wish to taste it as a matter of curiosity. But I believe it will be a liquor fit for the gods. It was originally three-year-old Kentucky whisky. That the bill of lading, which we have looked up, shows. Having been underground for forty-eight years, it will now be fifty-one years old. Whisky of that age left to itself will have undergone considerable change. What the change we are all curious to know. Liquor grows more valuable as it grows older, because the fieriness wears off and the whisky becomes mellow. But of course it doesn't retain more than a few years for such an improvement to take place, and the liquor that is kept longer than the time required for the mellowing process has to be watched and occasionally refreshed with another blend to keep it from losing its flavor. Some experienced liquor dealers with whom I have talked say that whisky left to itself for the time that this has will be too strong to drink, and might prove to be so woody as to be distasteful. Others say it will be a drink for which epicures and owners of practiced palates will be willing to pay almost any price. But, be that as it may, it is certain to be the surface at last, and every one will have an opportunity of testing its merits. If we don't get rich by the venture it will be a few feet from the surface of the earth, not to speak of the steamers, which we may be able to dig up and float once more on the waters of the Missouri; or at any rate, sell for old metal at a price that will cover our whisky mine expenses.

JOHN A. EBY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

His Infirmary Baffles the Physicians of Europe.

HE MUST SEEK AMERICAN MEDICAL SKILL.

Kings and emperors are surrounded by court physicians and surgeons. The advice or skill of any other medical men, however valuable it might be, could never reach them. While the court physicians are usually the best that can be obtained, yet they have their limitations and prejudices like other men. Often the very remedy needed is shut off from prince and ruler by the very seclusion that was intended as a protection.

The emperor of Germany has a running ear. A rather prosy statement to make of so great a personage; it is true, nevertheless, and what is worse, he can find no cure. This greatest of emperors, this autocratic ruler of the greatest of nations, can find no cure for such a seemingly insignificant malady. Just think of it: a man at whose beck one of the strongest armies and navies of the whole earth could be set in motion, a man whose rule is absolute over the country of medical universities, a man whose slightest caprice could press in to service the most noted savants and philosophers on earth, has a running ear and is unable to find a cure!

It may be, of course, that the autocratic seclusion of the emperor prevents him from finding the right remedy.

Now, contrast the experience of the following citizens of the United States with the emperor of Germany. Apparently they had the same malady he had. As a strange mixture of tenderness and hardness; of opposition and agreement; of liberal and radical. He is crabbed in temper, feverish under argument and violent in debate. You cannot cross him in anything, and he is only at his best when he is speaking on the public platform where you cannot reach him.

At the same time he is bright, commanding, venerable and remarkable. He knows all the wisdom of all the books, and he can debate upon the finest point of classic literature as easily as upon contemporary Irish opinions. He is the only statesman that ever lived who will change rapidly from one opinion to another and not be ashamed to say so. He is the only Englishman who has ever declined to the queen, and the only man whom the queen obeys. He is the only Gladstone, and the only man whom England cannot replace.

MR. AMOS B. MILLER.

I had a profuse and constant discharge from both ears for twenty-eight years, caused by taking cold (catarrh). The last four years polypi tumors filled both ears; I was very deaf. I then applied to Dr. Hartman, who cured my ears perfectly. I now hear as well as ever in my life. I would not take a thousand dollars for the benefit I received from Dr. Hartman's treatment.

Amos B. Miller, Mechanic's Grove, Pa.

I had chronic catarrh very badly, noise in the ears and nearly deaf. I used your Pe-ru-na according to directions and am now well. I can hear the tick of a watch like a bell. Your Pe-ru-na is a wonderful medicine.

MR. W. D. STOKES.

W. D. Stokes, Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. H. Walter Brady, of Cascade, Ark., writes: "I had running at the ears, and for fourteen years I was almost an invalid. It was so offensive that I excluded myself from all society. I received a pamphlet from Dr. Hartman entitled 'The Ills of Life,' and found me that the remedy was simple, and that I could cure myself. Using \$17 worth of his remedies I was entirely cured. The world could not buy my fortune. I recommend Pe-ru-na to all as the best medicine sold."

My little son (Scott) had suffered with running ears (both ears) for four years. He was almost deaf. I had tried several of the best doctors in this country, none of whom seemed able to do any real good. Friends advised me to try your remedies. I did so, and the result was most gratifying. Before my little boy had used four bottles of the Pe-ru-na his hearing had been fully restored, and his general health, which before had been poor, was made perfect. I cannot fully express my appreciation of what your remedies have done for me.

REV. S. H. RENFRO.

An American clergyman, who was af-



EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY. The most powerful monarch of Europe, a sufferer from catarrh of middle ear.



MISS ESTHER LUTHER.

I took your Pe-ru-na for deafness, and consider myself entirely cured. I can hear now as well as I ever could, and shall always feel very thankful to you for your kindly advice. My father was greatly benefited in a severe attack of la grippe by the use of Pe-ru-na.

Esther Luther, Franklinsville, N. C.



MASTER MURPHY.

Our son had been troubled with running ears ever since he was nine months old. I wrote Dr. Hartman that they were running terribly, too bad for him to go to school. I commenced the Pe-ru-na and sent him to school. He has not missed a day since he began to go. He took seven bottles of Pe-ru-na, and now has every appearance of a sound, healthy boy. He was ten years old the first day of last June. Many thanks to Dr. Hartman for his kind advice and wonderful medicine.

Mollie L. Murphy, Iatan, Mitchell Co., Tex.

CONCLUSION.

The deafness in all these cases was dependent upon catarrh of the middle ear. It follows as a matter of course that the only way the deafness could be cured was to cure the catarrh. Any case of catarrh of the ear is liable to become catarrh of the middle ear and produce deafness. Pe-ru-na is the only effective internal remedy in these cases. Any and all other treatment is simply a waste of time.

There are three classes of people who are invited to write Dr. Hartman. First, those who desire to become thoroughly posted on catarrhal diseases. Second, those who are taking Pe-ru-na for catarrh, but desire to put themselves under Dr. Hartman's special advice until they are entirely cured. Third, those who would like to have a book containing Dr. Hartman's lectures on chronic catarrh, delivered at the Surgical Hotel. All these people should address their letters to:

Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

SOUTH

The Greatest Cotton of the South

SPINDLES RIV

The Cotton Gro

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There is Every

of Growth—O

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By J.

Spartanburg, S.

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No Ladder Required.



Shorty—Why, hello, Long, yer haven't left de show, have ye?
Long—Yes, big snap; got a job of 'lightin' street lamps.

The Greater Show.



Flusher—Did you see the circus parade this morning?
Lusher—No. I got blind drunk and saw the menagerie.

A Stormy Interview.



Willie—Why, what's the mattah, old chap? Fall off your bike?
Cholly—Naw. I awked Miss Klondike for her hand lawst evening, and she referred me to her father.

Afraid of Him,



Judge—The officer says you are a terror to the neighborhood.
Prisoner—Aw, he's a bigger terror 'd de neighborhood den I am. Wyer o' 't soo de gang run when dey see him comin'.

Both Sides of the Question.



Tommy—Say, Sallie, wouldn't ye like to be in dere eatin' all dem fine things?
Sallie—An' den have nightmare, er lay awake all night? I guess not.

BETWEEN TWO OLD-TIME BOYS.

A Famous Duel Which Occurred on a Savannah River Island.

From The Augusta Herald.

In the Savannah river, some eight or ten miles above Augusta, was, fifty or sixty years ago, a large and dreary sand-bank, known as Goat island, covered with drifting and shifting dunes, the home of the crane, the kingfish and the heron. Precisely fifty years ago one of the most noted duels that ever illustrated the code of honor took place on Goat island—a sort of neutral ground, amenable, perhaps, neither to the laws of Georgia nor South Carolina. The principals and seconds in this duel, save one, were all Edgelfield men of high descent, and of the cavalier class, who believed in and practiced the code duello.

The principals were two handsome and brilliant young lawyers—Louis T. Wigfall, aged twenty-three years, and Preston S. Brooks, aged twenty-two. The cause built in this famous duel grew out of political strife and ambitions. Wigfall's second was John Laurens Manning, of Sumter county, South Carolina. Brooks's second was Force Mason Butler, of Edgelfield. At these four men became famous characters in the history of their state, as is abundantly proved by the chronicles of the past, and which have been written or amended since.

In the very earliest hour of the dim gray dawn of a fall morning the two men, to avoid notice and, perhaps, arrest—two close carriages are driven out of Edgelfield. They leave the door of the Thomas Barrett, who is himself an occupant of one of the carriages. These two coaches convey Wigfall, Manning, Barrett, a physician and three colored men, servants, to the vicinity of Goat island. Brooks and Butler, with their physician and servants, come from the Edgelfield side, accompanied by the late Major Andrew Hammond, of New Richmond.

The duel took place at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The actors in the bloody drama were taken from either shore to the island in one of the long pole boats of that day. Two shots were exchanged. The result of the second shot was the wounding of Wigfall through both thighs, and the whizzing of a bullet from Brooks's hip, the bullet ranging into his back and lodging there. Both men were painfully and very seriously wounded. Both fell to the ground, and soon became almost unconscious from loss of blood.

And now comes the dramatic and somewhat weird part of my story. Both wounds having been temporarily dressed, both men were lifted tenderly into the pole boat, and lying almost side by side, were rowed down the night-muffled stream to the shore. In this boat with the wounded men were the seconds, Mr. Barrett, Major Hammond, the physician and three colored men. Imagine this funeral barge, illuminated by lighted candles, sometimes brilliant, sometimes burning blue, as it glided down the broad, still river in the blackness of darkness, bearing on its bosom two noble, brave and bleeding boys, whose immortal souls, before the journey's end, might be called to stand before their God.

Louis T. Wigfall married a brilliant belle of Providence, R. I., and, after living in Edgelfield a few years subsequent to this duel, removed to Marshall, Tex., which state he very soon represented in the United States senate, where he achieved a national reputation as an orator and statesman. The war, of course, found him devotedly and enthusiastically on the side of his native south. He became a hero in the memorable and initial siege of Fort Sumter, a brigadier general in the confederate army, senator from Texas in the confederate congress, and an intimate friend and adviser of Jefferson Davis. He died in Galveston, Tex., some ten or twelve years after the close of the war.

Preston S. Brooks married a daughter of Governor Means of South Carolina, and continued to live in Edgelfield. He became so popular among the people of Edgelfield and the neighboring districts that they sent him to represent them in congress. Previous to this, however, he had led Company D, of the Palmetto regiment, throughout the Mexican war, and had reached the highest rank as war hero and soldier.

While he was a member of the lower house of congress his cousin, Judge Andrew Pickens Butler, was South Carolina's senator. In the senate about this time—it is a matter of national history—the famous Massachusetts senator, Charles Sumner, made a speech reflecting in an insulting manner upon Senator Butler, who was many years his senior. This insult to his venerable kinsman so aroused the ire of the fiery Brooks that he boldly carried the matter to the senate chamber. The matter became almost a national issue, and aroused in the north and the south that hatred of the south that led to the war. Preston S. Brooks, in his third term as congressman, died in Washington, in 1857.

Pierce M. Butler became governor of South Carolina, then United States commissioner to the Indians, and subsequently the devoted and illustrious leader of the renowned Palmetto regiment in the Mexican war. He fell at the head of his regiment, with a bullet through his brain, at the memorable siege of Cherohue.

John Laurens Manning married an aunt of the present Governor Wade Hampton. He was at the time the wealthiest and the handsomest man in South Carolina. He became governor of his state, as his father and grandfather had been before him, and proved himself throughout all his years a hero and a patriot of the highest type. He died eight or ten years ago.

A Cold Snap.



Sir Gray Wolf stole from his cosy den One winter day cold and dreary;
Said he, 'I'll rush to the farmer's pen And a fowl I'll get for my dearie'.



But alas, and alack, for his cunning plan The farmer that morn had carried,
And set a trap in the path that ran To the den where Sir Gray Wolf tarried.



"Aha! Aha!" laughed Sir Gray Wolf loud,
"I'm surely an easy winner,
And won't my wife be a smiling proud
When I take her a fowl for dinner?"



He walked right into the jaws of steel.
"Experience rare hath taught me,"
He tersely said, "and I know and feel
That another cold snap has caught me."

Boy Farrell Greene.

STREET PIANOS IN WASHINGTON.

There Is Music from Morn Till Night in the Federal Capital.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you know what strikes me as a strong characteristic of Washington?" said a recent visitor to the capital to a Washington Star reporter. The latter said that probably the number of bicycles in use here had struck the visitor forcibly, but this was not it.

"It is the number of street pianos," was the answer. "I have traveled pretty extensively throughout the country, but I never saw so many of the pianos centered, I may say, in one place. There are plenty of them in New York, but they are found down on the Bowery chiefly, and in many instances in the tenement districts, though where the owners of the pianos manage to collect enough there to keep body and soul together I cannot imagine. The photographic reproductions of children dancing on the New York sidewalks to the music of the pianos can be seen in the original at any time."

"Here in Washington, it seems to me, there are far more of the Italians and their perambulating music machines, according to the population of the city, than in any other. I believe it would be possible here if one wanted to indulge in such an extraordinary and, I may say, inexplicable task, to listen to the piano music all day long. I started out from my hotel one morning after eating to the tune of 'Rosie O'Grady,' and left to that of 'There's a Hot Time in the Old Town.' The air could still be distinguished as I walked down the street, when I turned the corner and ran straight into the arms of 'The Girl Named Warner'—or the song of the girl of that name—which was being ground out at the curb."

"After tramping down the street to the air of Sousa's 'Stars and Stripes Forever,' I stopped in a drug store to buy some soda. As I was quaffing it along came another piano, stopped and I poured the liquid down my throat to the air of 'My Girl's a High-Born Lady.' I wondered my way down the street to the tune of a fine selection from 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' I am not certain, but I think we inspected the postoffice and interior departments to the tune of 'All Coons Look Alike to Me,' went through the pension office with 'Take Back Your Gold' dinnin' in our ears from the outside and waited into the white house as a piano regaled with the strains of 'Just Tell Them That You Saw Me,' played on the Pennsylvania avenue pavement outside."

Recognition of Washington will be a jangle of popular tunes, or ballads and a khetoscope array of street pianos passing before my eyes."

The Antiquity of Gold.

From Modern Machinery.

Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the instinctive understanding of its intrinsic value. About it superstitions grew, religious and ceremonial rites and strange crimes were committed for its possession in the days when it was believed that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved. Rock paintings and carvings of Egyptian tombs earlier than the days of Joseph indicate the operation of washing auriferous sand, and a subsequent melting in furnaces by the aid of blow pipes. Less than two years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorus, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red sea, the war of which had been followed with the pick the rude cupelling furnace for assaying, picks, oil lamps, stone mills, mortars and pestles, inclined warming tables of stone, crucibles and retorting furnaces of burned tile, by which the entire process could be traced.

Here slaves and hapless prisoners of war exchanged their life blood for glittering dust to fill the treasures of their captors. In India and Asia Minor the powdered ore was washed down over smooth sloping rocks and caught gold in the fleeces of sheepskins sunk in the stream. It was literally a golden fleece that Jason brought back from the Caucasus. Further north and following the eastern foothills of Mount Ararat to the southern slope of the Ural mountains in the Russian Siberia, where last year millions were taken out of the old mines, the ancient Scythians broke up rock and gravel with copper implements, scraped out the glittering dust and nuggets with the fangs of wild boars and carried their gain away in bags of leather.

Bootblacks in London.

From The London News.

The force of American demand is being once more exemplified in London by the placing at all important railroad stations of chairs in connection with the bootblack brigades. This work is undertaken by the Central Shoeblack Society. There is already such accommodation provided at viaduct station. It appears that American gentlemen visiting London express surprise that they are expected to stand while they have their boots blacked, as they are accustomed to sit during the operation when at home.

The society has sixty boys who are lodged, taught and partially boarded on the premises of the institution; and there is an ingenious allotment of their earnings into three parts after an allowance for food required out of doors, one-third being their own, another third the society's and the remaining third going to their banking account, on which they can draw for special purposes.

A Grand Opening.



Hoggies—I wonder why the American Greeks celebrate Thanksgiving Day with such a vim?
Woggies—It is their only chance to down turkey.

Would Not Be Disappointed.



1—Count Skatemoft had an engagement with Miss Klondike to go skating, and wished to show his skill.



2—As the ice was not strong enough on the pond, the count brings two lumps from the nearest icehouse—



3—and they—



4—skate anyway.

A Desired Possession.



Chilkoot—So you love Miss Klondike and wish to marry her?
Dawson—Yes, I want her mine.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

WHICH ONE WAS THE COWARD?

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR.

FISH NURSERY

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

on winter mornings; no boy could get near a register when the girls stood on it.

"Where Umbrellas Are Most Used,"

"lost" disturbed me," said Mr. Wingate.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1897.

THE YOUNG KLONDIKERS:

Two Brave Boys
Who Went to
the Gold Fields
and Got Rich,

By Edward S. Ellis

CHAPTER I.

The Old Gold Hunters.

Jeff Graham was an argonaut who crossed the plains in 1849, while he was yet in his teens, and settling in California made it his permanent home. When he left Independence, Mo., with the train his parents and one sister were members, but all of them were buried on the prairie and their loss robbed him of the desire ever to return to the east. Hostile Indians, storm, cold heat, privation and suffering were the causes of their taking off, as they have been of hundreds who undertook the long journey to the Pacific coast in quest of gold.

Jeff spent several years in the diggings, and after varying fortune made a strike which yielded him sufficient to make him comfortable for the rest of his days. He never married and the income from his investments was all and, indeed, more than he needed to secure him against want.

He was now past three score, grizzled, somewhat stoop-shouldered, but robust, rugged, strong, and in his way happy. His dress varied slightly with the changes of the seasons, consisting of an old slouch hat, a red shirt, coarse trousers tucked in the tops of his heavy boots and a black neckerchief with dangling ends. He had never been addicted to drink and his only indulgence was his briarwood pipe, which was his almost inseparable companion. His trousers were secured at the waist by a strong leathern belt, and when he wore a coat in cold weather he generally had a revolver at his hip, but the weapon had not been discharged in years.

There were two members of that overland train whom Jeff never forgot. They were young children, Roswell and Edith Palmer, who lost both of their parents within five years after reaching the coast. He proved the friend in need, and no father could have been kinder to the orphans, who were ten and twelve years younger than he.

Roswell Palmer was now married, with a son named for himself, while his sister, Mrs. Mansley, had been a widow a long time, and she, too, had an only son, Frank, who was a few months older than his cousin. The boys had received a good common school education, but their parents were too poor to send them to college. Jeff would have offered to help, but for his prejudice against all colleges. The small wages which the lads received as clerks in a leading dry goods house were needed by their parents, and the youths, active, lusty and ambitious, had settled down to the career of merchants, with the hoped-for reward a long, long way in the future.

One evening late in March, 1897, Jeff opened the door of Mr. Palmer's modest home, near the northern suburb of San Francisco, and with his pipe between his lips sat down in the chair to which he was always welcome. In truth, the chair was considered his, and no one would have thought of occupying it when he was present. As he slowly puffed his pipe he swayed gently backward and forward, his slouch hat on the floor beside him and his long, straggling hair dangling about his shoulders, while his heavy beard came almost to his eyes.

It was so late that the wife had long since cleared away the dishes from the table and sat at one side of the room sewing by the lamp. The husband was reading a paper, but laid it aside when Jeff entered, always glad to talk with their quaint visitor, to whom he and his family were bound by warm ties of gratitude.

Jeff smoked a minute or two in silence, after greeting his friends, and the humming of his massive shoulders showed that he was laughing, though he gave forth no sound.

"What pleases you, Jeff?" asked Mr. Palmer, smiling in sympathy, while the wife looked at their caller in mild surprise.

"I've heard it said that a burned child dreads the fire, but I don't believe it. After he's burn he goes back again and gets burnt over. Why is it, after them explorers that are trying to find the north pole, so soon get home and thawed out than they're crazy to go back again? Look at Peary; you'd think he had enough, but he's at it once more and will keep at it after he finds the pole, that is, if he ever does find it. Nansen, too, he'll be like a fish out of water till he's climbing the icebergs again."

And once more the huge shoulders bobbed up and down. His friends knew this was meant to serve as an introduction to something else that was on Jeff's mind and they smilingly waited for it to come.

"It's over forty years since I roughed it in the diggings, starving, fighting Indians and getting tough," continued the old miner musingly; "after I struck it purty fair I quit, but I never told you how many times the longing has come over me so strong that it was all I could do to stick at home and not make a fool of myself."

"But that was in your younger days," replied his friend; "you have had nothing of the kind for a good while."

Jeff took his pipe from the network of beard that inclosed his lips and turned his bright gray eyes upon the husband and wife who were looking curiously at him. They knew by the movement of the beard

at the corners of the invisible mouth that he was smiling.

"There's the joke; it's come over me so strong inside the last week that I've made up my mind to start out on a hunt for gold; what do you think of that, eh?"

And restoring his pipe to his lips he leaned back and rocked his chair with more vigor than before, while he looked fixedly into the faces of his friends.

"Jeff, you can't be in earnest; you are past threescore—"

"Sixty-four last month," he interrupted; "let's git it right."

"And you are in no need of money; besides it is a hard matter to find any place in California where it is worth your while—"

"But it ain't Californy," he broke in again; "it's the Klondike country. No use of talking," he added with warmth, "there's richer deposits in Alaska and that part of the world than was ever found hereabouts. I've got a friend, Tim McCabe at Juneau;

pecially when the promise of a great reward lies at the end.

The steamer was crowded with gold seekers, for the news of the rich finds in the Klondike region had already spread along the Pacific coast, the wild rumors being received with distrust in the east. The distance from Seattle to Juneau is nearly a thousand miles and is hardly the real beginning of the journey. Numerous acquaintances were made on the boat, but following the advice of Jeff, the cousins had little say regarding their future plans. In fact, they did not know enough about them to give out information. The old miner believed in keeping his business to himself.

Juneau, the metropolis of Alaska, was founded in 1880 and named in honor of Joseph Juneau, the discoverer of gold on Douglas island, two miles distant. There is located the Treadwell quartz mill, the largest in the world. The city nestles at the base of precipitous mountain, 3,500 feet high, has several thousand inhabitants, with its wooden houses regularly laid out, good wharves, waterworks, electric lights, banks, hotels, newspapers, schools and churches.

"Here's where we get our outfit," said Jeff, as they hurried over the plank to the landing, "but where can Tim be?"

He paused abruptly as soon as he was clear of the crowd and looked around for the one who was the cause of his coming to this out-of-the-way corner of the world. He was still gazing when a man dressed

hundred-fold more than he brought, he could well afford to do so. Stowed away in his safe inside pocket was fully \$2,000, and inasmuch as gold is the "coin of the realm" in California, as well as in Alaska, the funds were in shining eagles and half eagles, rather bulky of themselves, but not uncomfortably so.

The experience of McCabe and Jeff prevented any mistake in providing their outfit. They had good, warm flannels, thick woolen garments, strong shoes and rubber boots. Those who press their mining operations during the long and severe winter generally use the water boot of seal and walrus, which cost from \$2 to \$5 a pair, with trousers made from Siberian fawn skins and the skin of the marmot and ground squirrel, with the outer garment of marmot skin, blanket and robes, of course, are indispensable. The best are of wolf skin and Jeff paid \$150 apiece for those furnished to himself and each of his companions.

The matter of provisions was of the first importance. A man needs a goodly supply of nourishing food to sustain him through the trying journey from Juneau to Dawson City, the following being considered necessary for an able-bodied person: Twenty pounds of flour, twelve of bacon, twelve of beans, four of butter, five of vegetables, five of sugar, three of coffee, five of cornmeal, one pound of tea, four cans of condensed milk, one and a half pounds of salt, with a little pepper and mustard.

Because of the weight and bulk Jeff omitted from this list the tea, the condensed milk and butter, and while the supply in other respects was the same respectively for himself and McCabe, that of the boys was cut down about one-third, for besides the food the party were compelled to take along a frying pan, a water kettle, a Yukon stove, a bean pot, a drinking cup, knives and forks and a large and small frying pan.

Since they would find a good raft necessary, axes, hatchets, hunting knives, nails, 150 feet of rope and two Juneau sleds were purchased. To these were added snow shoes, a strong duck tent, fishing tackle, snow glasses to protect themselves against snow blindness, rubber blankets, mosquito netting, tobacco and a few minor articles.

The start from Juneau to the gold fields should not be made before the beginning of April. Our friends had struck that date, but the headlong rush did not begin until some time later. One of the principal routes is from Seattle to St. Michael on the western coast of Alaska, and then up that mighty river whose mouth is near for nearly 2,000 more miles to Dawson City. The river is open during the summer—sometimes barely four months—and our friends took the shorter one to Juneau on the southern coast, from which it is about a thousand miles to Dawson. While this route is much shorter, it is a hundred times more difficult and dangerous than by the Yukon.

From Juneau there are four different routes to the headwaters of the Yukon, all crossing by separate paths the range of mountains along the coast. They are the Dyea or Chilkoot pass, the Chilkat, Moore's or White's pass and Takou. At this writing, the Chilkoot is the favorite, because it is better known than the others, but the facilities for passing through this entrance or doorway to the new El Dorado are certain to be greatly increased at an early day.

It was learned on inquiry that another day would have to be spent in the town before the little steamer would leave for Dyea. While Tim and Jeff staid at the hotel, which was kept by a German, talking over old times and haying plans for the future, the boys strolled through the streets knee deep with mud.

The curio shops on Front and Seward streets were interesting, and from the upper end of the latter street they saw a path leading to the Auk village, whose people claim to own the flats at the mouth of Gold creek. On the high ground across the stream is a cemetery containing a number of curious totemic carvings, hung with offerings to departed spirits. It would cost a white man his life to disturb any of them.

It was early in the afternoon that the cousins were strolling aimlessly about and had turned to retrace their steps to the hotel, when Frank touched the arm of his companion and said in a low voice:

"Roswell, do you know that a strange man has been following us for the past hour?"

"No; where is he?"

"On the other side of the street and a little way behind us; don't look around just now; I don't fancy his appearance."

A minute later Roswell managed to gain a good view.

"I don't like his looks as well as he seems to like ours; shall we wait for him and ask him his business?"

"No need of that, for he is walking so fast he will soon be up with us; here he comes as if in a great hurry."

A few minutes later the boys were overtaken by the suspicious stranger.

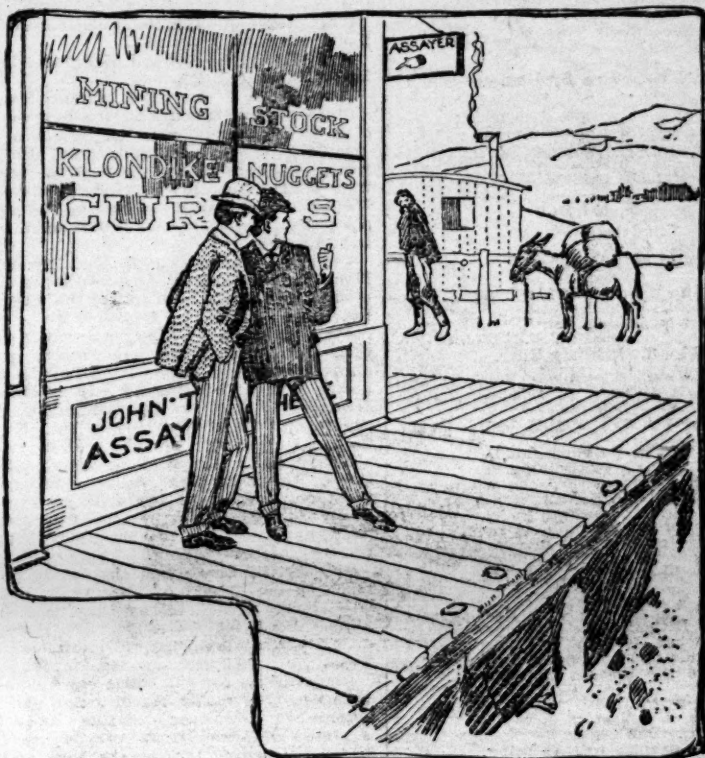
(To be continued.)

Unconscious Cerebration.

"Here is something which interests me," said the somnolent-faced man, "and that seemed quite wonderful, too. I had gone out before breakfast, as I commonly do, to give myself the pleasure of a breath of fresh air. Just as I started off from my front door I met a man coming along without a collar on. Before I realized it my arm had started up for my neck to see if I had a collar on. As a matter of fact, I hadn't; and I suppose that the failure to put one on at the usual time had left me peculiarly sensitive to impressions about collars. But what interested me particularly was this:

"The impression in this case, taken through the eye, was conveyed to the muscles of my arm before it was to my consciousness; my arm realized it before my mind did; my hand started independently to find out whether I did have a collar on, and it had moved at least six inches from my side up toward my neck before I that is to say, my thinking part, realized it was moving for."

"I let it go on up now, however, under my control and direction; but, honest, I hated to boss it over such an intelligent arm."



ROSWELL, DO YOU KNOW THAT A STRANGE MAN HAS BEEN FOLLOWING US FOR THE PAST HOUR?

he's been through the Klondike country and writes me there's no mistake about it; he wants me to join him. I'm going to do it and your boy Roswell and his cousin Frank are to go with me. O, it's all settled," said Jeff, airily; "the only question is how soon you can git him ready. A day ought to be enough."

The husband and wife looked at each other in astonishment. They had not dreamed of anything like this, but if the truth were told, Mr. Palmer had been so wrought up by the wonderful stories that were continually coming from Alaska and British Columbia, that he was seriously thinking of joining the northward bound procession.

Startling as was the announcement of Jeff Graham, a discussion of the scheme brought out more than one fact to recommend it. The youths were in perfect health, strong and athletic; Jeff volunteered to provide all the funds needed and his early experience in mining and his love for the boys made him an invaluable guide and companion despite his years. He had turned over in his mind every phase of the question and met each objection the affectionate mother brought forward, alarmed as she was at the thought of having her boy go so many miles from under her care.

"It will be necessary to talk with Roswell about it," said the father, after the conversation had lasted a considerable while.

"No, it won't; I've talked with him and he's as crazy as me to go."

"But what will Frank's mother say?" "She's said what she's got to say; had a talk with her last night and it's all fixed; I've sent word to Tim that I'll be at Juneau by next steamer, and have two of the likeliest youngsters with me on the coast; then we'll head for the upper Yukon and bimby hire a ship to bring back all the gold we'll scoop in."

"It seems to me that we have nothing to do in the premises, Jeff."

"Nothing 'cept to git the youngster ready."

CHAPTER II.

At Juneau City.

The foregoing will explain how it came about that the steamer from Seattle to Juneau in early April, 1897, bore among its numerous passengers three persons in whom we are interested. In honor of the occasion Jeff Graham wore a substantial coat over his red flannel shirt, while the boys wore warmly clothed. They were in high spirits, for youth is always buoyant at the prospect of adventure, es-

pecially when the promise of a great reward lies at the end. The steamer was crowded with gold seekers, for the news of the rich finds in the Klondike region had already spread along the Pacific coast, the wild rumors being received with distrust in the east. The distance from Seattle to Juneau is nearly a thousand miles and is hardly the real beginning of the journey. Numerous acquaintances were made on the boat, but following the advice of Jeff, the cousins had little say regarding their future plans. In fact, they did not know enough about them to give out information. The old miner believed in keeping his business to himself.

Juneau, the metropolis of Alaska, was founded in 1880 and named in honor of Joseph Juneau, the discoverer of gold on Douglas island, two miles distant. There is located the Treadwell quartz mill, the largest in the world. The city nestles at the base of precipitous mountain, 3,500 feet high, has several thousand inhabitants, with its wooden houses regularly laid out, good wharves, waterworks, electric lights, banks, hotels, newspapers, schools and churches.

"Here's where we get our outfit," said Jeff, as they hurried over the plank to the landing, "but where can Tim be?"

He paused abruptly as soon as he was clear of the crowd and looked around for the one who was the cause of his coming to this out-of-the-way corner of the world. He was still gazing when a man dressed

hundred-fold more than he brought, he could well afford to do so. Stowed away in his safe inside pocket was fully \$2,000, and inasmuch as gold is the "coin of the realm" in California, as well as in Alaska, the funds were in shining eagles and half eagles, rather bulky of themselves, but not uncomfortably so.

The experience of McCabe and Jeff prevented any mistake in providing their outfit. They had good, warm flannels, thick woolen garments, strong shoes and rubber boots. Those who press their mining operations during the long and severe winter generally use the water boot of seal and walrus, which cost from \$2 to \$5 a pair, with trousers made from Siberian fawn skins and the skin of the marmot and ground squirrel, with the outer garment of marmot skin, blanket and robes, of course, are indispensable. The best are of wolf skin and Jeff paid \$150 apiece for those furnished to himself and each of his companions.

The matter of provisions was of the first importance. A man needs a goodly supply of nourishing food to sustain him through the trying journey from Juneau to Dawson City, the following being considered necessary for an able-bodied person: Twenty pounds of flour, twelve of bacon, twelve of beans, four of butter, five of vegetables, five of sugar, three of coffee, five of cornmeal, one pound of tea, four cans of condensed milk, one and a half pounds of salt, with a little pepper and mustard.

Because of the weight and bulk Jeff omitted from this list the tea, the condensed milk and butter, and while the supply in other respects was the same respectively for himself and McCabe, that of the boys was cut down about one-third, for besides the food the party were compelled to take along a frying pan, a water kettle, a Yukon stove, a bean pot, a drinking cup, knives and forks and a large and small frying pan.

Since they would find a good raft necessary, axes, hatchets, hunting knives, nails, 150 feet of rope and two Juneau sleds were purchased. To these were added snow shoes, a strong duck tent, fishing tackle, snow glasses to protect themselves against snow blindness, rubber blankets, mosquito netting, tobacco and a few minor articles.

The start from Juneau to the gold fields should not be made before the beginning of April. Our friends had struck that date, but the headlong rush did not begin until some time later. One of the principal routes is from Seattle to St. Michael on the western coast of Alaska, and then up that mighty river whose mouth is near for nearly 2,000 more miles to Dawson City. The river is open during the summer—sometimes barely four months—and our friends took the shorter one to Juneau on the southern coast, from which it is about a thousand miles to Dawson. While this route is much shorter, it is a hundred times more difficult and dangerous than by the Yukon.

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FISH NURSERIES

History of the Salmon's
Red Eggs, and How the
Young are Cared For.

"The nursing and rearing of little fish is far more difficult than the nursing and rearing of little human beings. Yet every year the agents of the United States fish commission watch over the births and tend with care the early days of whole millions of these funny foster children."

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, United States fish commissioner and director of the New York aquarium, was the speaker. The learned doctor's whole life has been devoted to the rearing of fish. "To such an extent have I been identified with pisciculture," he declares, "that I find myself at intervals looking upon the eating of fish as a species of cannibalism."

"The scope of the fish nurseries as conducted by the government of Uncle Sam," continued Dr. Bean, "is varied and extensive, but the salmon family is the most useful and popular among the so-called 'food fishes.'"

Queer Red Eggs.

"To begin with, the parent salmon are captured in seine nets as they come swarming up the rivers to spawn."

"The eggs are of a deep red salmon color and heavier than water. Their size varies from four-sixteenths to five-sixteenths of an inch and 3,700 eggs will just fill a quart measure. Think of that! Fish enough to feed an army confined at this stage of their existence in two pint bottles. It is a curious reflection, is it not?"

"The eggs are deposited in pans and the milk poured over them. After three minutes a little water is added and presently the eggs begin to separate. Henceforward each embryo salmon begins its individual career inside a tiny red shell, transparent, like tinted glass."

"When the eggs separate they are washed clean, removed to the hatching house and there placed in cunningly constructed troughs. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the eggs have, at this stage, a live organism just awakened within them."

The Process of Hatching.

"The hatching troughs are not quite seven inches deep, and are divided into compartments, each of which holds a little basket or tray of woven wire about twelve inches wide and twenty-four inches long. The meshes of the wire are not wide enough to permit the eggs to fall through, but the little salmon fry, when released from their shells, can easily wriggle their little bodies through the protecting screen and into the water filled troughs below. A constant supply of pure running water is kept up, and this, by a simple device, is made to rise gently through the baskets, permeating and moistening the eggs without any fear of breakage. The entire arrangement is roofed with canvas saturated in asphaltum varnish and thus rendered sunlight proof, for too much light is bad for little unborn salmon babies."

"Each basket projects about an inch over the surface of the water and two full gallons of the red eggs go to a basket. Thus 30,000 eggs are poured into the hatching tray at a time. Close packing does not hurt them, as the water flowing softly between the shells forms a cushion as soft as the eiderdown pillow of a human child. The water is kept at about 54 degrees Fahrenheit, and in this temperature the salmon fry take about thirty-five days to hatch out."

Transporting the Eggs.

"The dead eggs, known by their whiteness, are cautiously picked out, and then the corps of watchers, with the aid of microscopes, begin watching through the transparent shells for the first part of the salmon to assume form and shape; that is, the spinal column or backbone."

"Very gradually the spine appears—a faint shaded line at first, then a sharply defined black stroke, tapering to a point. Presently at the thicker end of the stroke a protuberance begins to form. This is the head of the fish. If haste is called for the eggs may be taken out of the baskets and shipped at this stage, but the United States agents prefer not to invite risk to their diminutive charges by needless hurry. So they wait patiently until the eye spot—a queer little silvery dot in the dusky head—can be distinctly seen with the naked eye. After that the egg is quite hardy enough for shipment."

"When the red eggs are being packed, prior to their journey to the planting grounds—that is to say, to the various streams where they are to be set at liberty, after the shells are broken—the shipping boxes used are of stout pine. Between alternating layers of moss and mosquito netting the eggs are deposited, and hay is stuffed all around the inside of the box to guard against changes of temperature. Thus human ingenuity contrives a means of sending the future salmon many thousands of miles overland, without damage or danger."

The Young Fry.

Finally after thirty-five days, the grand climax of hatching time arrives, and hordes of the little creatures break out of the shell at once. The utmost vigilance must now be exercised. So vast are the quantities of broken shells, that they clog up the guard screens at the outlets of the troughs, stopping the flow of water, and leaving the fry liable to suffocation. The tiny wrigglers are appallingly tender, too, and the slightest bruise or injury may injure them for life. The watchers keep them gently stirred up with long straws, just as policemen make curious crowds "move on" when they show signs of obstructing traffic."

"Steadily the little salmon grow; and in a little while the yolk-sac having almost disappeared, they are able to buoy them-

selves up in the water. Then the time for feeding them begins."

Little Gluttons.

"Salmon fry are fearfully and wonderfully greedy. They eat six full meals a day, with innumerable light luncheons in between. The earlier their feeding begins every morning, and the longer it is continued into the night, the better for the fish. Two hours after food time they are again ravenously hungry, and they grow much faster when fed constantly. Indeed, it must be confessed with sorrow, when food is not plentiful enough, the small gluttons will furiously bite each other."

"As regards the size of the fish babies, they grow to a length of two and one-half inches from when they begin to feed in February until the middle of May, when they are liberated in the various rivers."

"When the fry are let loose on the spawning grounds, and even while they are in the troughs, their natural enemies are legion. Among them are the mink, the mole, the star-nosed mole, the common rat, the muskrat, the kingfisher, the great horned owl, the blue heron, the sandpiper, the fishhawk and the frog. At Craig brook,



THE SHAPE-POUNDED POLE WENT DOWN INTO ITS OPEN JAWS.

Me, there are traps for the predatory mink. The mole burrows through even the stoutest embankment, and the rat takes fry and even eggs from the troughs. Frogs, too, hop into the troughs and devour the fry if they are not caught in time. But in spite of these foes, the little fish appear to enjoy themselves very much in the earlier stages of their existence."

"Once at liberty, the fish instinctively turns his nose in the direction of the current, and begins his progress toward the sea. He is a fry no longer."

MR. GRAYTOP.

His Observations Upon the Cracking of Walnuts, a Second Story Customer, Etc.

"There are doubtless living," said Mr. Graytop, "persons of mature years who remember cracking walnuts on a flat-iron, placing the point downward between the knees and cracking the nuts with a hammer on the heel of the iron. There may even be persons who remember turning the handle down and cracking nuts on the bottom of the iron, when mother wasn't looking. Then came the nut cracker, and the old way of cracking nuts began to fall into disuse."

"It seems to me that we don't crack and eat walnuts around the fire so much as we used to, though perhaps I am mistaken in that. But I am quite sure of this; that while the modern nut cracker may save our fingers some, it can never have about it the associations of romance that cluster round the flat-iron and hammer."

A Second Story Customer.

A man who wanted an apple, and who was at work at a desk by a window in the second story of a building in the city did not, as it might be supposed he would do, get up and put on his hat and go down to the street in search of a vendor to get one. What he did do was to throw up the window by his side and rising, throw one foot out upon the coping that projected just under his window and over the door and windows of the first story. Looking down he saw in the street below, directly in front of the building, a licensed vendor with a push cart full of apples. To him he said: "Hi!"

The push cart man looked up; the man above passed down a nickel, which landed square in the center of the cart. It seemed as though the vendor knew this second story customer, for, without a word, he selected three fine red apples which he threw, one after another, to the man above who caught them skilfully and then disappeared.

Standing on the Register.

"In a city street the other day," Mr. Wingieby said, "I saw standing on a sidewalk grating, through which came a current of hot air from some engine-room below, a little girl. In winter you see boys standing or lying on such gratings to get warm; this little girl was standing there for the fun of seeing her skirts round up like a balloon."

"When I was a boy, when schools were heated by furnaces with hot-air registers in the floor—as I suppose many are still—the girls used to flock over the registers to get warm when they came into school

on winter mornings; no boy could get near a register when the girls stood on it."

Where Umbrellas Are Not Used.

"I never lost but one umbrella whose loss disturbed me," said Mr. Wingieby, "and that one I lost overboard on a fishing excursion. Umbrellas lost ashore are of some use to somebody, but I didn't see what possible use that umbrella could be to the fishes."

AN ARABIC UNIVERSITY.

Curious Eastern Academy Where 1,500 Boys Attend Day and Boarding School.

An oriental school room is a curious and interesting place. The first thing the visitor notices—and this he may discover two or three blocks before he reaches the building—is that the students learn their lessons by repeating them aloud. Each pupil roars out his allotted task, regard-



less of his fellows, as if he were shouting "boat ahoy" to a craft across the stream.

To an occidental the noise and confusion are most distracting, and he wonders how any one can learn anything in such a tumult. But the sleepy-eyed oriental soon learns to concentrate his thoughts, and as readily commits his lessons in this storm and stress of sound as if he were shut up in a quiet schoolroom, where even the shuffling of the feet is forbidden.

One of the most ancient and famous universities is the El Azhar, in Cairo. Here the students sit cross-legged on a rug on the floor, or in the open court, precisely in the same manner the first students did more than 900 years ago. There is no variable way shadow of change in the Moslem method of doing things."

The pupils who come here have learned to read and recite the Koran, their bible, but they know absolutely nothing of mathematics, history or the sciences, for the matter of that, they know very little of these branches when they leave the university."

The outfit of each pupil consists of a Koran, a rug, a low desk or koran stand, a slate and an inkstand. If the student lives in the mosque, as many of them do, he is provided with an earthen dish and thick wadded comforts, which make his bed and bed covering."

Students come from all parts of the Moslem world, and if they are not able to pay for their board and tuition they are allowed to come just the same, and everything needful is furnished from the endowment fund."

Some of the smaller porticoes around the center court are divided in cubicles called "riwaks," where the students keep their scant belongings; they sleep anywhere they choose to lay their beds, except in the principal place of prayer, which is closed at night. One of the most interesting sights is when the whole 1,500 students answer the midday call for prayer and then pour into the court to receive their scanty portion of food."

The scholars sit in groups of from four to eight, with an imam or ulama in their midst. These teachers or professors are of various grades, the ulama being the highest. Until the pupil is somewhat advanced he uses no books, taking his lessons orally from his teacher."

Reeds are used instead of pens, and when writing the student places the paper or slate upon his knee or upon the palm of his left hand."

There are about 300 blind pupils, and as they are without exception of very bad temper, most of the trouble in the school comes from them. Long ago there was elected a blind ulama to teach them. He, thinking he could subdue them and make model pupils of them, proceeded to flog one each day. Discontented with this method they rose up in their might and gave the master such a beating that his life was almost despaired of."

LAURA STARR.

WHICH ONE WAS THE COWARD?

Story of Southern

Florida.

ing in the village. One of his school-fellows had tried to pick a quarrel with him. The rest had urged him on to fight. He had refused, giving as his reason a promise made to his dying mother, whose brother and husband had both fallen victims to a quick temper, that he would never fight with another except in self-defense. At this the other boys had laughed and called him a coward. This was the source of Bob's trouble "in a nutshell," and he thought it was a pretty hard nutshell, too."

But the worst of it was that he had come very near breaking his promise. It had taken all his self-control not to spring into the midst of those thoughtless, jeering boys and fight the whole lot of them. He was a newcomer, had only lately come to live with his aunt and uncle in their Florida home. The boys did not know him very well, but some day, when he had a chance, he would show them that because a boy refuses to go into a senseless fight he need not be a coward."

"Hello, Bob; pap sent me over to see if your uncle will lend him the big shears to prune the orange trees in the morning."

It was John Dunn who spoke, the very boy who had tried to make him fight, and had called him a coward."

"He's in the village," said Bob; "you will have to wait and ask him when he comes back, or else come over in the—"

Crash, bang, bump, the clatter of falling boards, the loud snort of a horse, and the hiss and roar of something that was not a horse, whatever it might be. The boys stared an instant, then started for the stable, whence came the noise."

"It can't be my pony kicking like that," gasped Bob, "for he is sick, and can't even stand up."

A threatening hiss greeted them as they reached the stable door, or what was left of it, and then whack, within a few inches of Bob's legs, came a fierce blow from the tail of an alligator. Another vicious blow brought down the door post, and a shower of boards, that fell rattling around and over the monster."

In the light of the full moon, and that in Florida is wondrously bright, the boys could see the alligator lying close to the pony, which was struggling vainly to get on its feet. The huge reptile was roaring and lashing its tail in a rage at being disturbed, and was plainly hesitating which to attack first, the boys or the pony."

"Jerusalem!" gasped John, "that's the big man eater they've been trying to catch these three years. Come, let's run. He'd just as lief eat us as look at us. Run, run, he'll get us instead of the pony."

Without a backward glance, John fled as fast as his legs would carry him."

"Which of us is the coward now?" shouted Bob. A big pole stood against the wall. He seized it, and leaping over the ruins of the doorway, got inside the stable just as the alligator made a plunge toward the pony, tearing the flesh on its flank. The pony kicked in its terror and agony, and by good luck, one of its hoofs struck the monster full in one of its eyes."

Roaring with pain, it walked round and tried to strike the pony with its tail. Instead it struck and crushed an intervening post, bringing down a lot of boards and shingles. For a few moments Bob could not see either pony or reptile, both being covered by the debris. The alligator was wild with pain and rage, the pony was wild with pain and fear, and such a squirming and tussle as they kept up under all that mass of timber was never seen before."

The flail-like tail of the alligator sent the small boards and shingles flying into a shower around brave Bob, as he stood watching a chance to strike. The moment the monster's head emerged from the debris the sharp-pointed pole went well down into its open jaws. Its sudden side leap gave a jerk to the pole that sent Bob flying upward, turning a somersault that landed him perilously near that lashing tail. A swift roll over and over and the brave Bob sprang to his feet, nothing daunted."

The snapping jaws were fast making kindling wood of the pole, so Bob ran to the woodshed near by and snatched up an ax. The powerful tail was playing a tattoo among the splintered boards, the cruel jaws were almost free from the pole, but Bob, cool and calm, waited his chance and brought the ax down on the alligator's head. It was a lucky blow, for it struck the uninjured eye and completely blinded its owner."

Hissing, roaring, its tail lashing, its fierce jaws snapping, the reptile plunged forward and freed itself from the mass of wreckage. This was just what Bob wanted. Down came the ax with a right good will on that terrible tail. That first blow disabled it. A second and a third completely severed it. Down came the ax again and again, now on the armor-cased body, now on the head, now on the legs. A few moments more and the huge reptile lay dead."

When Bob's uncle and aunt got home they found him lying insensible across the monster he had slain, not hurt, but overcome by exhaustion and excitement. Neither was his pony seriously injured."

The alligator measured fifteen feet in length. In its stomach were found two tin cans, three lightwood knots, a man's leather shoe, with the foot bones still in it, some pieces of a clay pipe and a portion of a cloth vest, with the buttons on it. John Dunn had spoken the truth. It was really the same "man-eater" for whose capture hunt after hunt had been made without success."

But the best of it all was that no one ever again called Bob a coward. It was John who had reason now to hang his head."

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

A New Treasure Island.

A story is going the rounds of the daily press, says The Jeweler's Review, to the effect that a hidden treasure consisting of gold and silver plate, precious stones, jewelry and money to the value of \$3,000,000 has been discovered on Cocos Island, a solitary mass of rocks of volcanic origin lying in the Pacific ocean about 500 miles southeast of Costa Rica. It is said to have been placed there in 1820 by wealthy residents of Central America, when that country was in revolt against Spanish dominion, to avoid confiscation. Maps were made showing the exact location of the hidden wealth and distributed to those in possession of the secret, but death by natural and violent causes removed all parties concerned, and though many searchers have visited the island, its whereabouts was never discovered, and in time the subject dropped from public view.

About a year ago one of the maps came into the hands of Mrs. James Brennan, of North Sydney, N. S. Her husband had befriended a sick sailor, who, in gratitude, when he found he was going to die, communicated the story of the lost treasure and gave him one of the missing maps showing its exact location. Brennan died, and fast March his wife fitted out a vessel and sailed for the island in search of the treasure. When she landed she supposed the island was uninhabited, and was astonished to meet a half-crazed white man named Hartford, who had been there for the past two years searching for the treasure on behalf of the Costa Rica government.

Mrs. Brennan proceeded with her search, but all in vain. Hartford, who watched them closely, had gradually regained his reason, and seeing that she could not locate the hiding place, made the following proposition in writing:

"Whereas, It was promised by the Costa Rican government that I would be sent for, but being now starving, and not having heard from them, and having no way to get off this island, I hereby agree with the captain and crew of your schooner to give you half of the gold and the diamonds and silver, I having discovered where the same are hid away, and I to take the other half and be safely landed at some port in the United States."

Mrs. Brennan would not agree to the terms, for she believed her own search would be rewarded within a very short time. Her map had not so closely marked the spot as she had hoped, plain though it was to the man who made it, yet she could not believe that she could fail. She sent the vessel back for provisions, and was pleased to see Hartford sail away in it, as she had no fear of his being able to fit out a return expedition.

But Hartford acted with promptitude. He went to Victoria, B. C., and told his tale to the captain of the British ship Imperieuse, and the ship promptly returned to the island, sailing on September 22 last.

He led the way to what he declared was the hiding place, and Mrs. Brennan was forced to look on in poignant and fierce despair while marines stood guard around the hillsides, and digging and blasting went on. Then, after some days, the ship sailed away, bearing Hartford, and it is stated, \$15,000,000 worth of the hidden treasure. A guard of marines was left on the island, and it is understood that a large part of the treasure is still to be removed.

It is understood that the Imperieuse was compelled to return within a limited time, in accordance with orders, and that it was for that reason that a long enough stay could not be made to get out the entire treasure. It is also understood that the treasure and been so carefully hidden, by the tumbling of great rocks into the entrance of the cave, that Hartford, although he finally learned the right location, could not get at the treasure with his unassisted strength.

Subsequently word was received from Acapulco, Mexico, where Hartford now is, has organized an expedition to go to the island and recover the treasure.

Reminder of a Murder.

Curious reminders of a sensational but now almost forgotten murder, says The New York Times, are to be seen at present in the shop of a jeweler at Richmond, Ky. They consist of eight American gold dollars, upon each of which the jeweler, acting under orders, has engraved the inscription, "I accept this as my share of the estate of Matt Todd." Four years ago Matthew Todd, a wealthy farmer of Madison county, Ky., was assassinated at his home. His brother, William, and a negro named Hatton were accused, tried and convicted of the crime, and are now suffering the penalty of life imprisonment. It was generally believed that the motive for the murder was a desire on the part of certain of Todd's relatives to get control of his property, but this purpose, if it existed, was thwarted, for among the dead farmer's effects was found a will bequeathing one gold dollar to each of eight brothers and sisters, and all the rest of a large fortune to the one remaining sister. Todd devised the inscription quoted above, and his will directed that it should be engraved on each of the dollars, his idea apparently being that a contest would thus be made impossible. There has been no attempt to break the will, but, of course, the engraved coins, even if they are accepted by the legatees, will not prevent an appeal to the courts. They will remain in the wrong hands to serve as receipts, even if each of the disinherited brothers and sisters should take the trouble to carve his or her name under the queer legend. And, incidentally, how is Todd's executor going to reconcile his order to the jeweler with the law, which forbids, under heavy penalty, any mutilation of United States coin, and how will the jeweler defend himself if that law should be invoked against him by one of the presumably discontented relatives? The whole affair is a strange one, and those gold dollars will hardly be family relics to be exhibited with pride.

SONGS OF CHILDREN.

By Josephine Malcolm.

For The Junior.

Dear Violets.

When I wooed my little sweetheart,
In the days of long ago,
For her I sought you and tenderly brought
you
Out of a drift of snow.

When I won my little sweetheart,
In that happy long ago,
I laid you at rest upon her breast,
Away from the cold and snow.

When I lost my little sweetheart,
Long, long years ago,
I imprisoned you here in my heart so dear,
In this frozen drift of snow.

Doll Lullaby.

Swing, swing,
While I sing
Soft and low to my dearie dear,
Bye, bye,
Do not cry,
Your fond little mother is sitting near.

Sleep, sleep,
My little Bo-Peep.
Sleep, my darling, my dotty-dee.
So, so,
Soft and low,
My darling, dear dolly, I'll sing, love, to thee.

Swing, swing,
While I sing,
Their watch the fairies will keep.
Rest, rest,
In your nest—
Now is my birdie-wee cuddled in sleep.

Birth-day of Little Bell.

Every year since our Baby Bell
Came on earth with us to dwell,
Along her pathway, Time hath made,
A golden mile-stone, he hath laid.

But swift the years will come and go,
Of summer sunshine, winter snow,
And when her brown locks turn to gray,
Golden mile-stones, he will lay.

When She Smiles.

When Nina smiles,
The dimples play upon her cheek
At the game of hide-and-seek.
Mirth holds undisputed sway,
And dull care is sped away,
Whene'er she smiles.

Mistaken.

A little kitty-dee
Said, "Ah, I see
A wee mouse fare."

Then the mouse lost her head
For she thought he said
"A wee mouse fare."

The Twinkling Star.

I looked down at the childish race,
Pressed soft against my knee,
And was about to ask the lad
Why he mused so thoughtfully;

When suddenly he laughed aloud,
And pointing to a twinkling star
Which he had often called the window
Where God's lamp guides from afar.

He threw his arms around my neck,
And whispered low into my ear:
"An angel danced right past the window.
Did you see her, auntie, dear?"

To Dolly.

Dear little Dolly,
Swinging, just so,
In your doll hammock
While the breezes blow-blow.

Rock-a-by, Dolly,
Songs, I will sing,
'Till the doll fairies
Sweet dreams to thee bring.

A Visit from Old Kriss.



Big boys say there's no Kriss Kingle,
That shows wot they know,
Ain't I heard his sleigh bells jingle
Through the hail and snow?

One't I sneaked up to the chimney,
'Fore I went to bed,
Hung my stockin' up—Oh! Jiminey!
Skeered me like Old Ned.

Didn't try to go to sleep,
Laid awake and listened.
When I raised the quilt to peep,
Saw two eyes that glistened.

There a little fat man stood,
Full of sweets and toys,
Marked for them wots always good—
Kriss don't like bad boys.

Saw him wink and laugh so jolly,
'(Course he didn't think I'd look)
Fill my stockin'—more—Oh! Golly!
Trembled 'till the old bed shook.

Then he went out through the wall—
Kissed goodnight to me.
Dream? Not much! I see'd it all.
Fooled me? No sircree!

IN THE SCHOOLS.

Boys' High School.

Last week was full of incidents, both exciting and important. On Wednesday the report cards were distributed, and the honor winners announced. The race in the senior class was so close and the competitors had made such splendid efforts throughout the month, that the outcome was waited with breathless interest, and every one was anxious to know the result.

Hillyer had been striving in a manner that did him great credit, while Merrill had astonished all by his great efforts. Lewis and Howell were also in the race, and between these four the contest was made an event of no little importance.

Between the first and third honor boys, as the result below shows, a difference of only two-tenths exists, while the class average in itself was enough to make anyone proud.

Hillyer again leads for the third month of the term, and it is a source of great anxiety to his competitors that he is fast distancing them in the race for the valedictory. But with such a contestant as Merrill in the field, he will be compelled to continue his hard study.

Mr. Merrill is an excellent debater and a mathematician seldom equaled, while in all literary pursuits Hillyer is the superior of any one in the field.

In detail, the honor rolls are as follows: Senior Class—First honor, William Hurd Hillyer, 96.9; second honor, Frank E. Merrill, 96.8; third honor, Carl H. Lewis, 96.7; fourth honor, Arthur Howell, 96.1.

Second Grade A—Asbury Wellborn 94.7; Middleton S. Johnson 93.8.

Second Grade B—Harry Cole 97; Charles Kicklighter 96; Port Scott 96; Henry Phillips 95.

First Grade A—Ramwater 98.4, Crall 96.9, Smith 95.9, Eberhardt 95.8.

First Grade B—Edward Hill 94.6, Cleveland Kingsberry, 93.8.

First Grade C—Scott 95.7, Maddox 93.4.

From present indications, the next senior class will be quite a rival to the one of '98, for Cole, Scott, Kicklighter and Phillips would do honor to any class in the world. This quartet are now striving hard for the honors, and when they are in the senior class it is reasonable to expect some brilliant results.

The Curry contest was decided last week. Many papers were in the competition, and much interest has been felt in the city. In this, also, Mr. William Hillyer was the successful contestant. When he arrived at school last Friday morning he was given an ovation by his friends. As he was met on the steps and told of his victory, he was seriously inclined to be incredulous, but congratulations poured in with such rapidity that he was soon persuaded of the truth.

Mr. Hillyer's reproduction was excellent. One of the most conservative members of the faculty, when he heard of the composition, immediately wrote down the mark "100," and the other teachers also thought this the proper grading.

Mr. Carl H. Lewis won the second prize, much to the delight of his friends, and it is perfectly correct to say that he pushed Hillyer hard for the first prize. Hillyer's article will be produced in the Junior next week.

Preparations for the great champion debate are progressing rapidly. Through the efforts of Professor Slaton and the kindness of Miss Sergeant Browning hall has been secured for the occasion, and as usual it will be tastefully decorated. Nearly \$60 has been collected to defray necessary expenses, and with sweet music, good debates and pretty girls, the event will doubtless prove a great success. Friday, December 17th, will be the date and the exercises will begin at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

It is the desire of every one in the high school that this term of school end on December 17th. When the holidays begin at such a short period before Christmas it spoils half the pleasure of the great day, as the pleasure of anticipation is fully as great as the pleasure of the actual event.

A few days of extra work will produce no great benefit in the minds of the pupils, as the flurry of the occasion will be in a full swing and attention to studies will be in a very distracted state.

Two scholarships are now open to the first honor boys of the graduating class. Several weeks ago Emory college conferred one on the school and Mercer was quick to follow this lead. Both of these are good institutions, and the Boys' High school highly appreciates their valuable gifts. From this time on the first place will be the object of more strife than ever, and second place, also, will have an additional inducement, for if the first honor boy chooses either, the one left will go to the winner of the next place.

The debate of last Friday was on the question, "Resolved, That modern literature is detrimental," and with Duncan as leader of the affirmative and Kingsberry of the negative, the arguments on both sides were pointed and explicit.

The speech of Hirsch for the negative was reported as excellent by the critic, and this opinion expressed the sentiments of the entire school. Vice President Parkhurst, who presided for the day, gave his decision in honor of the affirmative, which was sustained by vote. The original declamation of Roberts received high approval in language and delivery. It was very fine. Mr. Roberts is a young man of bright prospects, and the fact that he is to speak in the champion debate is causing much anxiety to the other debaters.

Jay P. Youngblood.

Boys' Night School.

The honor rolls are as follows: Eighth Grade—H. S. Blanton, 98.8; Edward Sewell, 98.3; Walter Reeves, 98; Leslie Clarke, 98; O. D. Milson, 96.6; Frank Sloan, 95.4; Adolf Mayer, 95.

Seventh Grade—James Boyle 97.6; Herbert Mack, 97.

Sixth Grade—Arthur Massey, 95.

Fifth Grade—James Brown, 98; Eddie Schwartz, 97.3; Curtis Buford, 96.2; Joe Ivey, 95.3.

Fourth Grade—Jerre Bowles, 95.5; Gus-

tav Schwartz, 95.5; Robert Womack, 95.2; Edward Koppe, 95; Perry Ellison, 95.

Second Grade—Julian Pitt, 96.7.

James B. Boyle.

Formwalt Street School.

The pupils of our school, after an enjoyable Thanksgiving holiday, have determined to study harder than before.

Major Slaton visited us last week. He complimented us very highly on our good order and excellent military discipline. Our teachers give stars to the classes having the straightest lines at recess; the one receiving the greatest number of stars is rewarded.

The literary society of the fifth grade sent the seventh grade an invitation to attend the meeting of their society November 19th. The seventh grade accepted with pleasure, and the following programme was creditably rendered:

Song, "The Lovely World"—By five children.

"Going for the Doctor"—S. Lewis.

"The Legend of the Fuchsia"—Bessie Moran

Composition, "The Chinese"—Elsie May Sell.

"The Charity Collector"—Kate Alsbrook.

"My Neighbor's Call"—Clara Steinhamer.

"Three Good Doctors"—Henrietta Pinkers.

"Tidbits of Gossip"—Julia Nevila.

Spring Wandering Song—By five children.

"The Arrow and the Song"—Nellie Shulhafer.

"Marry Anne"—Marguerite Laue.

"No Telephone in Heaven"—Madeline Hirsch.

Song, "Sweet Bunch of Daisies"—Julia Nevils.

"Socrates Snooks"—Nellie Durden.

"Announcements"—May La Fontaine.

"Brother Watkins"—Mattie Wilkins.

L'Ella Griffith.

Calhoun Street School.

The eighth grade Literary and Debating Society held a meeting on Friday last. The president, Minor Boyd, and the secretary, Garland Prior, presided like veterans.

The debate was "Resolved, That education should be compulsory." The affirmative, led by Louise Gay, assisted by Sarah Peel and Carrie Baylor, spoke with much enthusiasm. The negative was defended by Rae Schlesinger, leader, assisted by May Waldo and Clara Belle Martin.

We were highly honored by the presence of Major Slaton, and the decision of the debate was left to him. He declined, saying that he had been caught in many traps, but was not going to be caught in this one. The decision was then put to the vote of the visiting ladies, who decided in favor of the negative.

Enjoyable recitations were rendered by Annie May Thorn, Russell Johnson and Cordelia Gray, of the eighth grade; Hattie May High and Herschel Herrington, of the seventh grade, and Ashby Hill and Morris Priorlean, of the fifth grade.

The paper read by Francis Kamper was very much enjoyed. Especially did the column devoted to wit and humor delight the audience.

Our children, as usual, were up bright and early last week and not a single tardy was recorded in the school. The eighth grade pupils, without exception, have been punctual since the beginning of the new term.

The attendance banners were won last week by the fourth and fifth grades. As our honor rolls are long, I send the names of the six children making the highest in each grade.

Eighth grade—Mary Ramsaur, 97.5; Rae Schlesinger, 97.3; Henry W. Atkinson, 97.2; Charles Greene, 95.8; Minor Boyd, 95.7; Lamar Hill, 95.7; Annie M. Thorn, 95.7.

Seventh grade—Hattie M. High, 97.6; Walter Merrill, 97.6; Rubie Smith, 96.6; James Edelmann, 96.2; Florence Walker, 96; Fannie L. Mitchell, 95.9.

Sixth grade—Lizzie Mae Dougherty, 97.4; Anna Belle West, 97.3; Grace Thorn, 96.5; Lu Middleton, 96.3; Andrew Hillman, 96.2; Emma B. DuBose, 96.1.

Fifth grade, class A—Elizabeth High, 97.1; Jeffie Wilkenson, 96.5.

Class B—Cladys Kirk, 97.9; Carrie DuBose, 96.8; Edna McCandless, 96.7; Helen Owen, 96.5.

Fourth grade—Jennie Algee, 98.7; Willie Lewis Crusselle, 97.6; Marguerite Smith, 98.4; Jennie Bee Brewster, 98.2; Ethel Edmondson, 97.9; Eric Redding, 97.7.

Third grade—Marguerite Beck, 98.3; Mary Brent Smith, 98.3; Margaret Nutting, 98.2; Samuel Askew, 97.5; Starr Peck, 96.9; Rosa Milledge, 96.8.

Second Grade A—Penelope Clarke, 97.2; Eva Conoway, 97.2; Sadie Adler, 97; Marie Whately, 96.9.

Second Grade B—Nell Waldo 97.2; Helen Williamson, 96.8.

First Grade—Helen Thorn, 97.1; Willie Williford, 96.8; Nell Prince, 96.8; Susie Hallman, 96.7; Emma Benjamin, 96.6; Thyra Ware, 96.4.

Rae C. Schlesinger.

Walker Street School.

The past month has been a very interesting one with us, and we have all tried to do our best to get good averages.

The professor and all the teachers have taken much pains in trying to advance the pupils. The honor roll was as follows:

Eighth grade—Mariam Cullom, 97.4; Anna Morse, 96.8; Leila Roursee, 96.7; John Shields, 96.2; Daisy Gaar, 96; Susie Kent, 95.8; Lucy Raynor, 95.3.

Seventh grade—Nona Key, 96.2; Corinne Anderson, 95.8; Clyde Lowe, 95.6; Margery Beck, 95.5; Lillian Nichols, 95.1; Addie Johnson, 95.

Sixth grade B—Birdie Hill, 97.2; Clare Hardin, 96.6; Verlyn Frussell, 95.

Fifth grade A—Laura Turner, 96.9; Marie Daniel, 96.2; Vela Evans, 95.5; Frank Eskridge, 95.4; Evelyn Ward, 95.

Fifth grade B—Bruce Halfrey, 98.1; Marion Witt, 97.5; James Reynolds, 96.6; Ollie Rice, 96.2.

Fourth grade A—Minnie Turner, 98; Salie Glover, 96.3; Maggie Mashburn, 95.3; Gertrude Reynolds, 95.1.

Fourth grade B—Erin Key, 97.6; Joe Turner, 97.4; Willie May Albert, 96.5; Mattie Hill, 96.3; Ralph Price, 95.2.

Third grade A—Jessie Hill, 95.9; Jessie Daily, 95.7; Lucy Ray, 95.2.

Third grade B—Kate Callahan, 97.8; Sam-

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
Pastor Chalmers Disgraced
USHERS
Taken to a
Dressed Persons
HE SAYS THAT

Miller, 97.3; Early Cain, 97; Addie Chambers, 96.6; Annie Laurie Floyd, 96.9; Kitty Glover, 95.3.

Second grade A—Annie Turner, 97; Bannie Hood, 97; Miranda Chambers, 95; Reids, 95.

Second grade B—Lois Johnson, 98; Dora Goldstein, 97.3; Jessie Pincher, 97.1; Charles Crissshaw, 97.1; Bessie Ward, 96.2; Kate Foster, 95.5; Jennie Goldstein, 95.4; VanBuren Glover, 96.1.

First grade A—Nellie Turner, 98; George Volberg, 98; Frank Williams, 98; Myrtle Beall, 97; Bena Williams, 96; Margaret Thomas, 95; Fanny G. Mayson, 95; Eddie Gammon, 95; Eddie Ray, 95.

First grade B—LeMehle Courtney, 96.2; Myrtle Glover, 95.7; Clarence Evans, 95.7; Olive Dailey, 95.3; Charley Evans, 95.

Bruce Halfrey, of the fifth grade B, received the highest average in the school, which is 88.1.

The scholars of the fifth grade A disliked to have Marie Daniel stop school to leave the city. She was one of the brightest pupils in her class. Daisy Lester.

State Street School.

The honor roll for November is as follows:

Seventh grade—Emma Coble, 93.7.

Sixth grade—Leola Spinks, 97; Ella Shields, 96.4; Ruth Roberts, 96.1; Alice McDonald, 95; Nannie Scott, 95.8; Mattie Sowers, 95; Emmett Atkinson, 95.

Fifth grade—Nellie Scott, 96.9; Tom Hartsfield, 96.9; Marvin, 96.4; Winnie Spinks, 96; Clara Zurline, 95.9; Katie Bussey, 95.7; Stella Sowers, 95.1.

Fourth grade—Nellie Gallagher, 95.7.

Third grade—Pearl Stewart, 98; Sanford Reed, 97.5; Almerston Jackson, 97.2; Fred Stockton, 96.9; Daisy Vaughn, 95.5; May Davis, 95.3; Edis Cawhern, 95; Susie Coble, 95; Essie Lanford, 95.

Second grade—Annie Baker, 98.6; Roy Branon, 98.6; Elmer Cox, 98.1; Ben Campbell, 98; Leonard Denton, 96.7; Cleve West, 96.6; Willie White, 96.3; Howard Owens, 95.9; Nellie Johnston, 95.8; Nellie Stanback, 95.8; Grace Butler, 95.6; Gertrude Stegall, 95.3.

First grade—Clio Loftin, 98.5; Bessie Morris, 98.5; Grace Byers, 98; Bessie Smith, 97.9; Charley Hairston, 97.9; Lucile Oakes, 97.9; Ruby Crymes, 97.7; Bertha Brown, 97; Harry Hairston, 96.6.

May Belle Davis.

Marietta Street School.

Our principal, Mrs. Echols, has been quite ill for the past two weeks. We sincerely hope to have her with us again on Monday, as we miss her bright presence very much.

We have been under the direction of Miss Annie Roddey, our assistant principal, during Mrs. Echols's absence and everything has moved along smoothly. The assistant has proven herself an excellent teacher.

Below find the honor rolls for November:

First Grade—Cornelia Grubbs, 97.1; Roy Jones, 97.1; Carrie Galloway, 96.7; Oscar Holcombe, 96.5; Eddie Jeter, 96.4; Leonard Fisher, 96.3; Vivian Hilderbrand, 96.2; Verena Prichard, 95.4; Ollie Alken, 95.4; Lizzie Moon, 95.3; Pauline Felker, 95.2; Grace Bell, 95; Ola Smith, 95.

Second Grade—Lucy Nash, 97.6; Hesbah Young, 96; Clio Smith, 95.

Third Grade—Nellie Taylor, 98.2; Lizzie Leathers, 97; May Doyle, 96.8; Maud Lawshe, 96.2; Annie Campbell, 96.1; Nina Gramling, 95.3; Dora Morris, 95.2; Loyd Toms, 95.

Fourth Grade—Genevieve Sewel, 93.3; Dora Galloway, 97.3; Ora Turner, 96.5; Ernest Edmondson, 96.2; Seabie Adams, 95.

Fifth Grade—Irene Lupo, 95.

Sixth Grade—Daisy Holland, 96.3; Eva Fisher, 95.

Seventh Grade—Laura Adamson, 97.2; Myra Stubbs, 97.2; Jennie Howell, 96.5; Sophie Latimer, 95.1; Pauline Ozburn, 95.

Eighth Grade—Janie Arnold, 95.8; Emma Bowen, 95.8; Katie Belliveau, 95.3; Berni Johnson, 95.1; Estelle Spear, 95; Viola Zurline, 95.

Two grades, the seventh and first, received 100 in attendance last week. The first grade has led the school in attendance for four consecutive weeks. Miss Mills, the teacher of this class, feels very proud of Marietta's principal, Professor Wilson paid us a very pleasant visit this week and all were delighted to see him. He gave the eighth grade a very interesting talk on physiology. This we all appreciated very much and I am sure every one was benefited by his talk. Sallie Wolfford.

Fraser Street School.

We had a visit from Professor Landrum last Wednesday. He gave us a nice talk on the pronunciation of words.

The following is the rolls for November: Seventh Grade—Anna Meyers, 97.5; Theo Bowle, 97.1; Burnise Withers, 96.7; Petina Cefalu, 95.5; Della Bray, 95; Effie Wilson, 95.

Sixth Grade—Edward Epstein, 97.8; Mamie Cooper, 97.1; Harry Schuman, 96.5; Mollie Turner, 95.8; Robert Gordon, 95; Will Hughes, 95; Lena Armstrong, 95.

Fifth Grade—Eva Mimes, 97.3; Lois Farr, 95; Robert Mayfield, 95.

Fourth Grade—Mattie Morgan, 97.4; E. Dippolt, 97.3; Helen Ware, 97.2; Carrie Steinhelmer, 96.8, and eight others.

I will send in the rolls for the primary grades next week.

In a sixth grade spelling match Harry Schuman, one of the brightest pupils in the school, stood up last.

The third grade got the banner last week. Bryan M. Blackburn.

Boulevard School.

Our rolls this month have increased somewhat not much. They are as follows: Eighth Grade—Willie Belle Campbell, 97.2; Jessie Broward, 95.7; Daisy Harris, 95.

Seventh Grade—Mary Thompson, 96.4; Emma Askew, 96.3; Jay MacBride, 95.3.

Sixth Grade—Rose Wood, 98.5; Elancho Cochran, 96.8; Fannie McClesky, 96.7; Idelle Jackson, 95.8; Alline Ballard, 95.4; Cassie Greer, 95.3.

Fifth Grade, Class A—Lloyd Greer, 98.3; Marion Wolsonbeck, 98; Triphosa Marshall, 96.4; T. Moses, 96.8; May Dunlap, 95.5; Conara Connolly, 95.4. Class A—A. Thompson, 96.5; Fred Hart, 96.4; Lois Hollingsworth, 95.3; Lucy Cates, 95.

Fourth Grade—Will Slaton, 96.7; Willie Lee, 96.4. Honorable mention: Adelaide Nelson, 94.7.

Third Grade—Hennie Dull, 96.2; Odessa Greer, 96; Ethel Thomas, 95.8.

Second Grade—Mary Rhudy, 96.8; Annie

Vogt, 96.3; Emma Jackson, 95.9; Carlisle Smith, 96.1; Verna Eaves, 95.

First Grade—Rebelle Harwell, 97.6; Edna Beck, 97.5; James Slaton, 97.3; Lucile Thomas, 96.6; Mildred Harris, 95.6; Laura Hart, 95.6; Ponder Clower, 95.4; Ellen Seaward, 95; Sam Beattie, 95.

We had another reading and recitation contest this week between the school. The readers and recitationists were as follows: Readers—Eighth grade, Terry Cook; seventh grade, Lucia Jeter; sixth grade, Rose Wood; fifth grade, Jack Lockhart; fourth grade, Will Slaton; third grade, Bessie Davison; second grade, Pearl Robinson; first grade, Sam Dull.

Recitationists—Seventh grade, Dola Jones; sixth grade, Fannie McClesky; fifth grade, Lucy Cates; fourth grade, Nellie Foster; third grade, Odessa Greer; first grade, James Slaton.

To Jack Lockhart was given the largest vote as the best recitationist in the school and Lucy Cates as the best reader.

Most of the pupils are very much in favor of the vertical system of writing.

Major Slaton visited us this week and at the request of Mrs. Hill gave us a most interesting talk on "cigarettes and lead pencils."

He also told us that the eighth grade at Boulevard has had more 100 in attendance than any other grade in the city, but added that he wished for an improvement in deportment. The eighth grade received the banner for attendance this week. Jessie Broward.

Davis Street School.

We had Thanksgiving exercises last Friday and had many nice recitations.

The exercises were opened with a chant, the Lord's prayer, followed by an essay on "Thanksgiving Day," by Mary McDonald.

As our programme was quite long, I will only mention a few of the best.

Recitation—Lynn Phillips.
Recitation—Sydney Evans.
Recitation—Beatrice Goldstein.
Song—The school.

Recitation—Annie Barrett.
Recitation—Katie Rice.
A Thanksgiving Letter—Allen Latimer.
Recitation—Cora Gloer.

Recitation—Leo Bishop.
Reading—Hattie Somerville.
Recitation—Louis Spinks.
Recitation—Cora Sisson.

Song—The school.
The reading by Hattie Somerville was unusually fine. It was a beautiful story and beautifully read.

It seems to be a hard fight as to which grade will have the banner the greatest number of times.

The fourth grade has had it four times, the first, second and third each once.

The following are the honor rolls in all of the grades of our school for the month of November:

Sixth Grade—Hattie Somerville, 97.5; Mary McDonald, 96.6; Maud Brown, 95.8; Ethel Butler, 95.8.

Fifth Grade—Della Quinn, 96.3; May Hughes, 95.8; Leo Bishop, 95.5.

Fourth Grade—Mary Soyev, 97.4; Lillie Carlsen, 95.6; Robert Harden, 95.4; Ethel Millie, 95.

Third Grade—Nellie Brown, 97.4; Nellie McDonald, 96.5; Florida Taylor, 95.4.

Second Grade—Bessie May Burke, 96.7; Dora Brown, 95.8; Ruth Smith, 95.6; Roy Walraven, 95.2; Cora Rice, 95.1.

First Grade—Dora Dunphy, 98; John Honea, 96.8; Ernest Wade, 96.8; Maud Smith, 96.5; Mattie Burke, 96.5; Louis Spinks, 96.2; Roger Carraway, 96; Burton Goodman, 96; Eva Slider, 96; Janet Soyev, 95.5; Sallie Thomas, 95.3.

Walter McDonald.

Emmett Street School.

We are in sight of the large, commodious buildings of the city schools, and yet we are shut out of them by an invisible little line, and have to crowd our large school into a small house.

We are hoping that Fulton county will not much longer allow such a large number of her people to be without a proper school building. Mrs. N. A. Robb is our principal, and Rev. W. A. Parsons is assistant principal. It would be interesting to the city children if they could see us at recess getting persimmons and hickory nuts, and playing in the shade of the lovely trees.

Our Golden Star Literary Society holds its meetings every Friday afternoon, and we have very interesting times. Our members prepare excellent recitations and essays. Walter Foster is our president; Ethel Parks, vice president; Clara Owens, secretary; Alwyn Trammell, critic, and Alice Newton is sergeant-at-arms. We were delighted to receive a visit last week from our superintendent, Major R. J. Gulnn.

Our honor roll for October is: First Grade—Ivy Dan Moore, 95.5; Bessie Southard, 95.3; Ernest Coney, 95.3; Nellie Warner, 98; Bellroe Huff, 97; May Coggins, 97; Bertha Henning, 97.

Second Grade—Katie Watkins, 97.1.

Fourth Grade—Hugh Warner, 95; Florence Frost, 95.

Crew Street School.

A great many of the children in our school were disappointed in not finding the regular report of the honor roll last month. In the Junior, but I will try and not let it occur again.

Professor Langdon visited a portion of the school last week, and those who were with him enjoyed his company very much.

Last Friday the sixth grade A pupils were invited into the eighth grade and they were very much entertained with the interesting programme. We received our report cards last Monday and a great many of the pupils had their names on the roll of honor. The rolls of the grammar grades are as follows:

Eighth Grade—Carrie Westmoreland, 98.6; Mae Andrews, 98.3; Pansy Stewart, 97.9; Augustus Murphy, 97.1; Rosie Liebermuth, 95.7.

Seventh Grade—Robert Parker, 98.6; Lizzie McLenon, 97.2.

Sixth Grade A—Helen Muse, 97.5; Mary Hackman, 97; Florence Liebermuth, 96.6; Maurice Bernard, 96.

Sixth Grade B—Marcella Kendrick, 98; Annie Stone, 97.9; Lida Kettrell, 97.6; Gertrude Newell, 96.6.

Fifth Grade A—Marie Thomas, 98.5; Helen Satzy, 97.9; Howard Parker, 97.7; Carril Rozborough, 96.2.

Fifth Grade B—Anita Stewart, 98.7; Katie

Harris, 98.5; Annie Gibbs, 98.3; Fannie Simonhoff, 97; Rebecca Matthews, 97.2; Frank Ralls, 96.3; Clara Winn, 96.9; Sarah Ragowski, 95.8; Charley Milner, 95.1; Edna Clower, 95; Charley M. Barksdale, 95; Rita Abrams, 95; Rebecca Hirsompz, 95; Howell Forbes, 95.

Fourth Grade A—Sarah Westmoreland, 97.5; Aline Swift, 96.4; Margaret Stokes, 97.1; Jeannette Swift, 96.4; May Evert Everrett, 96.3; Louise Baird, 96.2; Nellie Quillain, 95.5; Minnie Freeman, 95.4; Francis Chisholm, 95.1; Julian Maas, 95.

Fourth Grade B—Vivian Wood, 98.2; Bessie Henry, 97.5; Mary Walker, 97.4; Ethel Daniel, 97.4; Julian Thomas, 96.3; Lena Oetter, 96; Grace Bishop, 95.2; Helen Parsons, 95.

I will have the honor rolls for the lower grades next week. Elmer H. Maas.

Miss Winter's School.

Our honor roll for November is quite large, as we have not had many absences during the month.

The roll is as follows: Fifth Grade—Izora Jones, 95.5; Rex Hoffman, 95.5; Bertha Jeter, 95; Maggie Van Wyck, 97.5.

Fourth Grade—Rovie Durcan, 99; Ellie Jeter, 98; Sallie Van Wyck, 95.2.

Third Grade—Bertha Overton, 95.6; Charley Grist, 99; Ava Verkins, 98.1; Zenos Overton, 97.3; Willie Elliott, 96.

Second Grade—Richard Thornton, 98; Earnestine Randall, 95.5; Barney Bates, 95.

First Grade—Robbie Patty, 98; Pauline Adams, 95.1; Julia Overton, 95; Esma Farr, 95.

Friday we had a candy pulling. We all had a delightful time. I think we have one of the kindest teachers and nicest schools in Atlanta. Rex Hoffman.

Ira Street School.

Ira street has a large and industrious school, as you will see when you read the honor roll. There are so many on the roll this month that the teachers have decided to publish only the first five. I regret not having space enough to give you the entire roll.

Eighth Grade—Virginia Mzele, 97; Louise Street, 95.2; Essie Frank, 95; Estelle W. Sanburgh, 95.

Seventh Grade—Edna Farmer, 97.7; Mary Foster, 97; Irene Young, 96; Jennie Robertson, 95.8; Grace Wallace, 95.6.

On account of the sickness of the fifth grade teacher their roll of honor has not yet been made out, but I hope to publish it in next week's issue.

The sixth grade has been progressing very rapidly, but on account of the right examinations of the A class they have no honor roll for this month. Honorable mention: Ellinor Behre, 94.6.

Fourth Grade—Jessie Terry, 98.4; Mary Christian, 98.4; Myrtle Zeigler, 98.3; O. A. Thompson, 97.6; Lillie Davis, 97.4.

Third Grade—Rachel Smoot, 95.5; Odie Hewell, 96.4; Harvey Huey, 95.

Second Grade—Mabel Carlyon, 98.5; Josephine Garrett, 98.5; Minta Denns, 98.4; our school. William Griffith.

Professor Hunter's School.

This week has witnessed the reunion of all the spelling classes, and there is already a decided improvement not only in the larger, but also in all the smaller classes. Professor Hunter has commenced the boys on the highest grammar, and those in the Twentieth Century arithmetic back to the beginning of the book.

They are, however, getting along so fast that doubtless they will soon be as far as they had gone before. Friday the boys had an examination in grammar, and Professor Hunter gave them an instructive talk on geography and history.

The Euphemian Literary and Debating Society, Junior, met, and after several declamations, it adjourned till January. Its colors, which were chosen at the last meeting, are blue and yellow.

The Euphemian Literary and Debating Society met again. The subject was: "Resolved, That warriors have done more for the advancement of civilization than statesmen."

The subject was well discussed, and all the participants spoke splendidly. Messrs. Stocks, Moore, L'Ingle, English and Shackelford spoke for the affirmative, while Messrs. Cheshire, McGinty, Farley, Smith, Collier and D'Antignac defended the negative so obstinately that slowly, but surely, the affirmative yielded.

The president gave his decision to the negative. The subject for the next debate is: "Resolved, That the French revolution was productive of more harm than good." Messrs. Atkins and Conley were appointed leaders for this debate. After the debate, Mr. McGinty read a few pages of parliamentary law, after which the society adjourned. Robert Moran.

Fair Street School.

The honor roll for November is as follows:

Eighth Grade—Nellie McDonald, 97.4; Lizzie Manly, 96.8; Fannie May Banks, 96.1; Freddie Merritt, 96.1.

Seventh Grade—Leo Giles, 98; Kittie Westbrook, 97.9; Eunice Fears, 96.6; Julia Bone, 95.1.

Sixth Grade—Annie May Burke, 96; May Boring, 95.8; Lee Mangum, 95.8; Allie Jackson, 95.4.

Fifth Grade—Mamie Green, 98; Katie Freeman, 96.9; Romie Harris, 96.3; Syble Kendrick, 96.3.

Fourth Grade A—Rufin Kline, 98.2; Georgia Kendrick, 97.2; Josie Leamon, 97; Pearl Dornell, 96.9.

Fourth Grade B—Lois Berry, 98.4; Annie Kattenhorn, 97.4; Stella Massa, 97.3; Sallie F. Cochran, 96.1.

Third Grade A—Bertha Schwartz, 97.5; Mary White, 97.2; Mary Willie Snyder, 96.2; Lily Mary Martin, 96.7.

Third Grade B—Ruby McDonald, 98; Katie Marchman, 97.2; May Crabtree, 96.8.

First Grade—Calvin Thompson, 99.9; Olie Johnson, 96.5; Clifford Brown, 96.4; Jessie Moore, 96.3; Earl Sims, 96.3.

We appreciate the kind invitation from Professor Slaton to attend the Alcephron Literary and Debating Society of the Boys' High school Friday. It is a privilege we will always gladly accept. We were honored this week by a visit from Professor Landrum. He seemed much pleased with Vivian March, 97.8; Winnie Freeman, 96.9; Bonnie Schwartz, 95.5.

Second Grade A—Mattie Green, 98.3; Fannie Burt, 96.3; Irene Guthrie, 96.1; Wallace Jackson, 96.7.

Second Grade B—Ruth Bone, 96.8; Gertrude Beckham, 96.6; Julia Humphries, 95.1; Gertrude Jeffries, 95.7.

First Grade A—Cecile Beckham, 98.4; Jessie Folsom, 98.3; Lucile Stovall, 96; Lilla Barfield, 95.7.

First Grade B—Isabel Parkins, 97.9; Irene

Toy, 97; Annie M. Lipford, 96.6; Francis Schmid, 96.4.

Hart Wyle.

The Midway School.

While all of the city schools were enjoying holiday on Thanksgiving Day, the county schools were not very far behind. In the county schools the forenoon was devoted to appropriate exercises and in the afternoon no session was held.

Quite a number of the schools had very interesting entertainments and the day was one of unusual enjoyment and happiness. The teachers all did their best to make the programmes instructive as well as entertaining.

The school at Midway, which is under the supervision of Miss Donehoo, a talented young lady, had an unusually bright programme. A full house of visitors rewarded the children for their effort. The literary society at that place is pronounced one of the best of the county and parliamentary urages are strictly observed. The president is a business-like young lady and it is really amusing to see how she handles the questions which come up before the society. The programme consisted of vocal music, reading, recitations, compositions and dialogues.

Monroe Female College.

Thanksgiving day was made lovely for all of the faculty and pupils in our college. The trustees and their wives sent turkeys, beaten biscuit, turkey salad, sandwiches tied with pretty ribbons, beautiful cakes and all sorts of fruits to the college for 200 guests. We had a banquet, Colonel Bloodworth being the toastmaster, and asked a lot of guests to speak. He called upon Rev. Frank Barnett, Hon. Robert Berner, Senator Blalock, Captain Mobley, Mr. Gus Morrow, Dr. Ponder, Captain Ponder, Mayor Hardin, Captain W. B. Sanders, Mr. J. J. Cates, Judge Julien Williamson, Colonel Robert Persons and Mr. T. B. Tadmage, whose subject was "The Ladies," and he did say such nice things about the ladies.

Rev. Frank Barnett, our new pastor, responded to "Thanksgiving Day," and he made all of us realize how sacred that day is and how many things we have to be thankful to God for. On the table at which he dined was a lovely embossed cake made in his honor by Mrs. Sharp, who is my Sunday school teacher. She is so sweet and makes everybody happy. Mr. Berner, whose heart is set on the co-operative department of the college, said that a kind friend in Atlanta had arranged for the board of trustees to add thirty new rooms to the college.

Mr. Gus Morrow, the popular mayor of Jonesboro, spoke for our president, Mrs. C. D. Crawley, and said he went to school to her and loved her. Judge Williamson made a brilliant talk about "Monroe Female College, Its Past and Future," and Captain Sanders talked on the "Press," and its powerful influence for education. Mr. Cates made a nice speech, too, and made us very proud by making my mamma an honorary member of the board of trustees.

Captain Ponder, who is the president of the board of trustees, spoke of how much they felt encouraged about the future of the college and Dr. Ponder, who takes care of us when we are sick, made a beautiful talk.

The dining room, parlors and halls were decorated with holly, autumn leaves and chrysanthemums. We entertained them with a concert and Miss Jack, who is our elocution teacher, recited, and Miss Dawson, our music teacher, played, while Miss Jennie Ponder recited and sang. Miss Louisa Letheridge played well.

I send my love to my friends in Atlanta and I hope everybody had a joyous Thanksgiving.

P. S.—I forgot to say that Miss Alida Tenney, who went to school to Mrs. Crawley last year in Atlanta, is here. When she graduates here she is going to school in Germany, where her aunt, who is a German countess, lives. L. G.

He Was a Smuggler.

"All this talk about smuggling recalls some of the things I learned when I was in the service," announced a retired crook catcher the other day. "New ways of beating the government are being devised right along, and many of the tricks I discovered are old now. There used to be more trouble with the diamond smugglers than there appears to be at present."

I have found the sparklers in women's black hair, hat ornaments, hollowed shoe heels and sewed up in various articles of wear; in dog collars, in horses' hoots, in fruits and vegetables, in trunks with false bottoms, in pipes and cigars, in canes, on the necks of carrier pigeons, and even buried in men's flesh, after the manner of the Kaffir diamond thieves.

"But the man who did the slickest business, without ever being suspected, told me about it afterward. He was a retired detective, who had served with great credit. Shortly before resigning he claimed to have received a beautiful diamond ring with three large stones from a New Yorker for whom he had been able to save a good deal of money. It was certainly a magnificent ring, and the matter was duly exploited in the newspapers. He professed to be doing a private business that took him across the river frequently, and he would often use the ferry three or four times a day. He always wore the dazzling ring, and I looked at it every day for months. Yet the fellow was making big money smuggling diamonds."

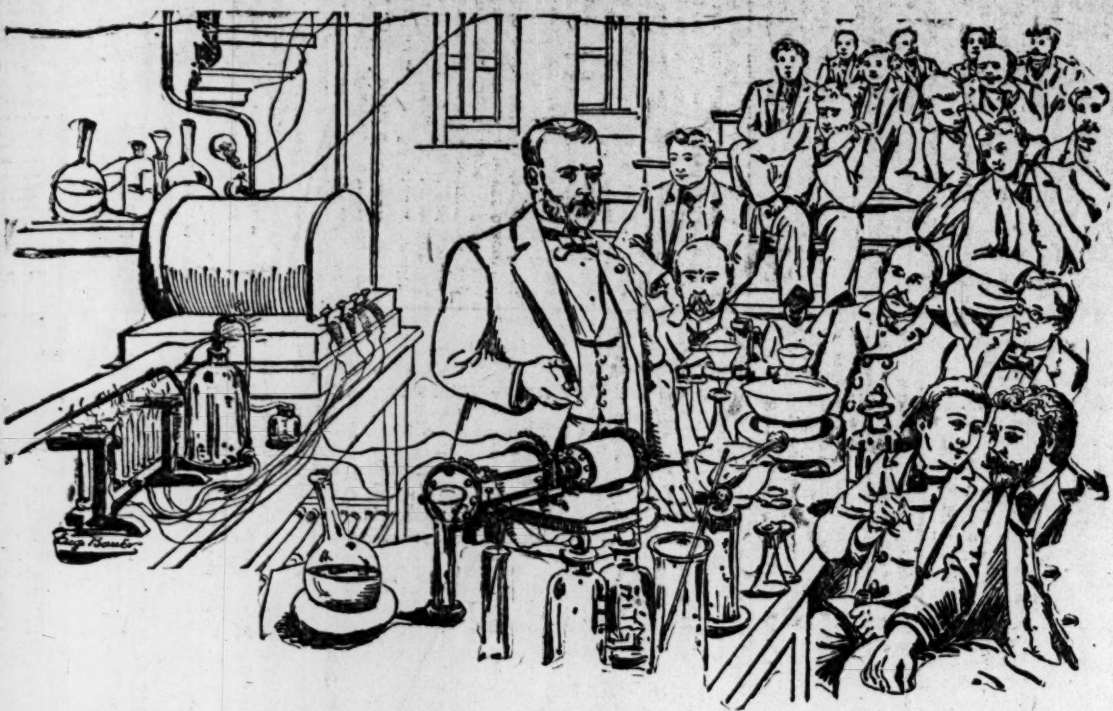
"How? Why, he had a paste ring made exactly like the genuine one. He would wear the paste one over, leave it to be set with diamonds, wear them back, have them replaced with paste and thus carry on the game right before our admiring eyes. We never suspected the rascal."

A Clock Cures Insomnia.

"For several years," said a commercial traveler, "I had never been away from home over night. When I got my present position I was compelled to travel about a great deal. At first I found it extremely difficult to go to sleep at night. I stopped at the best hotels and usually had fine rooms and good beds, but there seemed to be something the matter."

"One day I mentioned the fact to a friend, who said: 'Get a clock.' I always have a clock in my room at home, and I am accustomed to the sound of its ticking. It is curious how silent and strange a room may seem without it. That was what I wanted—a clock—and I bought one. Now, when I go to my room in a hotel usually the first thing I do is to put my clock on the mantelpiece or table. It ticks away bravely, a friendly and familiar sound, and I go to sleep without any trouble whatever."

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED



A Scene in The Slocum Laboratory, New York City, Illustrating to Medical Men and Students the Value and Curative Powers of His New Discoveries—Sketched for The Constitution.

Note—All readers of The Constitution can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, with instructions, by sending their full address to T. A. Slocum's Laboratory, 98 Pine street, New York City.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

From time immemorial the best energies of the most learned physicians have been employed in efforts to discover some cure for Consumption. That dread disease has made such terrible inroads against all attempts to stay its growth that men well-nigh learned to despair that a cure would ever be found.

Time and again such a cure was believed to have been discovered, but alas as often this proved to be an error. Like the philosopher's stone, though thousands of gifted minds were employed in the search, devoting their best energies in this seeking this, the world's desire, it eluded their grasp, but, unlike it, no law of nature was to be outraged in the finding.

Meanwhile its millions of victims continued in long and never-ending procession to file into what was deemed an inevitable grave. No hope shed a ray, the dark and dismal path over which their drooping forms tottered. The best ministrations only served to make the road a little more pleasant, to remove the pain of the journey, but the thousand obstacles and hardships these poor sufferers had otherwise been doomed to encounter.

But beyond the adventure of all doubt, an unfailing remedy now lies at hand. In view of the many, many failures of the past, scorers and skeptics may be disposed to sneer. One must expect that. It is part of the penalty paid by all who aid in the revolutions of the wheel of the car of Progress. It sometimes takes more courage to face doubt and pre-arranged to walk up to the cannon's mouth. But the heroism of the former, like that of the latter, is sustained by reflection of the

(From The Home Doctor Magazine.)

good to be accomplished, and though in one case the ardor excitement and exaltation may be lacking, it is more than counterbalanced by reflection of the sure victory and its rewards.

Which all will serve as preface to the cheering announcement that Consumption is curable.

A moment's patience will recompense all who are interested in the subject and who are not? Especially so in view of the fact that there shall be no attempt, technical, medical or scientific, at an explanation of the remedy. Your interest lies at present merely with the results. So, as a logical conclusion, we shall attempt here no more than to try to enforce upon those who are disposed to doubt, merely to break down the barriers of prejudice, to the end of dispelling the opposition of all just minds and rousing them from the apathy of conservatism.

Dr. Slocum, of 98 Pine street, New York, whose fame as a chemist has been established over all the world, and whose personal reputation is one of which any man can be justly proud, has evolved his "New Discovery" after years of painstaking research and experiment. It is not the birth of one momentary spark of inspired genius. It is the laborious fruitfulness of the work of a busy lifetime, based upon scientific truth. It has been made public only after its virtues had been indisputably proven.

A cure necessitates a course of treatment formulated by himself. The medicaments which form part of the cure were compounded under his personal supervision for a long time. But the sphere of their usefulness has outgrown that, so that he has been forced to establish ample laboratories in Europe as well as here.

It is well to predicate that the cure is no longer a matter of experiment. Thousands of desperate cases attest by their presence on earth still that they are indebted to Dr.

Slocum for the fact. He has snatched many from the very brink of the grave, and restored them to health. His treatment, too, has invariably cured. Thousands of testimonials, expressing gratitude unbounded, speak more eloquently than can be told here, and are in his possession. Where hope had well-nigh fled, well-being has in numerous instances supervened.

Prompted by a spirit of humanity, the reward for which shall lie in the gratitude of those who shall be benefited, and, too, to widen the circle of its usefulness, the doctor has generously determined that no one afflicted with the dread evil or its misdeeds, no matter how reduced their circumstances, shall continue to suffer if they will but apply to him. If such will but write, Dr. Slocum will send free three bottles (all different) of his "New Discovery," with full instructions of how to use them.

Be it understood that no conditions are attached to this offer—absolutely none. As the cold and inclement days of winter are fast approaching the period when victims multiply, the season when mortality is greatly increased—no time should be lost. These remedies are efficient in any climate and under any climatic conditions.

With death staring the sufferer in the face, it is surely not wise to delay. Incidentally, this remedy, curing Consumption as it does, will certainly cure the numerous ailments which are Consumption's progenitors—throat, lung, bronchial and chest troubles, catarrh in its manifold forms, severe coughs, scrofula, general decline, loss of flesh and marasmus, or general decay. These most speedily give way to the upholder.

We would emphasize that the cure and advice—for if you need such, do not hesitate to write—are absolutely free. Just send your name and address to the doctor, and kindly mention, too, in which publication you noted the offer.

A LASS!

A Cure for Consumption, Catarrh and Lung Troubles That Cures.

Remarkable Discovery of an American Chemist.

ITS GREAT VALUE TO HUMANITY.

How Every Reader of This Paper May Obtain the New and Free Scientific System of Medicine.

CORRESPONDENCE-ADVICE ABSOLUTELY FREE AND PROFESSIONALLY CONFIDENTIAL.

The wide, unexplored field of modern chemistry is daily astounding the world with new wonders. Professor and layman vie with each other in their commendable efforts to lessen the ills of humanity. Yesterday it was Pasteur and Koch, and today it is Slocum, with a new discovery which has been the result of years of careful study and research.

Foremost among the world's greatest chemists stands Dr. Slocum of New York City. His researches and experiments, patiently carried on for years, have finally culminated in results which will prove as beneficial to humanity as the discoveries of any chemist, ancient or modern. His effort which for years has been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption, were finally successful, and already his new scientific system of medicine has, by its timely use, permanently cured those who were apparently hopeless cases and it seems a necessary and humane duty to bring such facts to the attention of all invalids.

The medical profession throughout America and Europe are about unanimous in the opinion that nearly all physical ailments naturally tend to the generation of consumption. The afflicted die in the short, cold days of winter much faster than in the long, hot days of summer.

The doctor has proved the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate, and has on his laboratory thousands of letters of heartfelt gratitude from those who have been cured in all parts of the world.

No one having or threatened with any disease should hesitate a day. Facts prove that the doctor has discovered a reliable and absolute cure for consumption (pulmonary tuberculosis) and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles, stubborn coughs, general decline, loss of flesh and all wasting conditions, and to make these wonderful merits known, he will send three free bottles (all different) of his new discoveries, with full instructions, to any reader of The Constitution.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, giving full address.

AN OPEN LETTER!

OF GREAT INTEREST TO INVALIDS

NEW YORK, November 23d, 1897.

To the Editor The Constitution:

My Dear Sir—Please inform your readers that I have discovered a reliable and absolute cure for Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) and all Bronchial, Throat, Lung and Chest Troubles, Catarrhal Affections, Scrofula, General Weakness, Loss of Flesh and all Conditions of Wasting Away. By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have already been permanently cured.

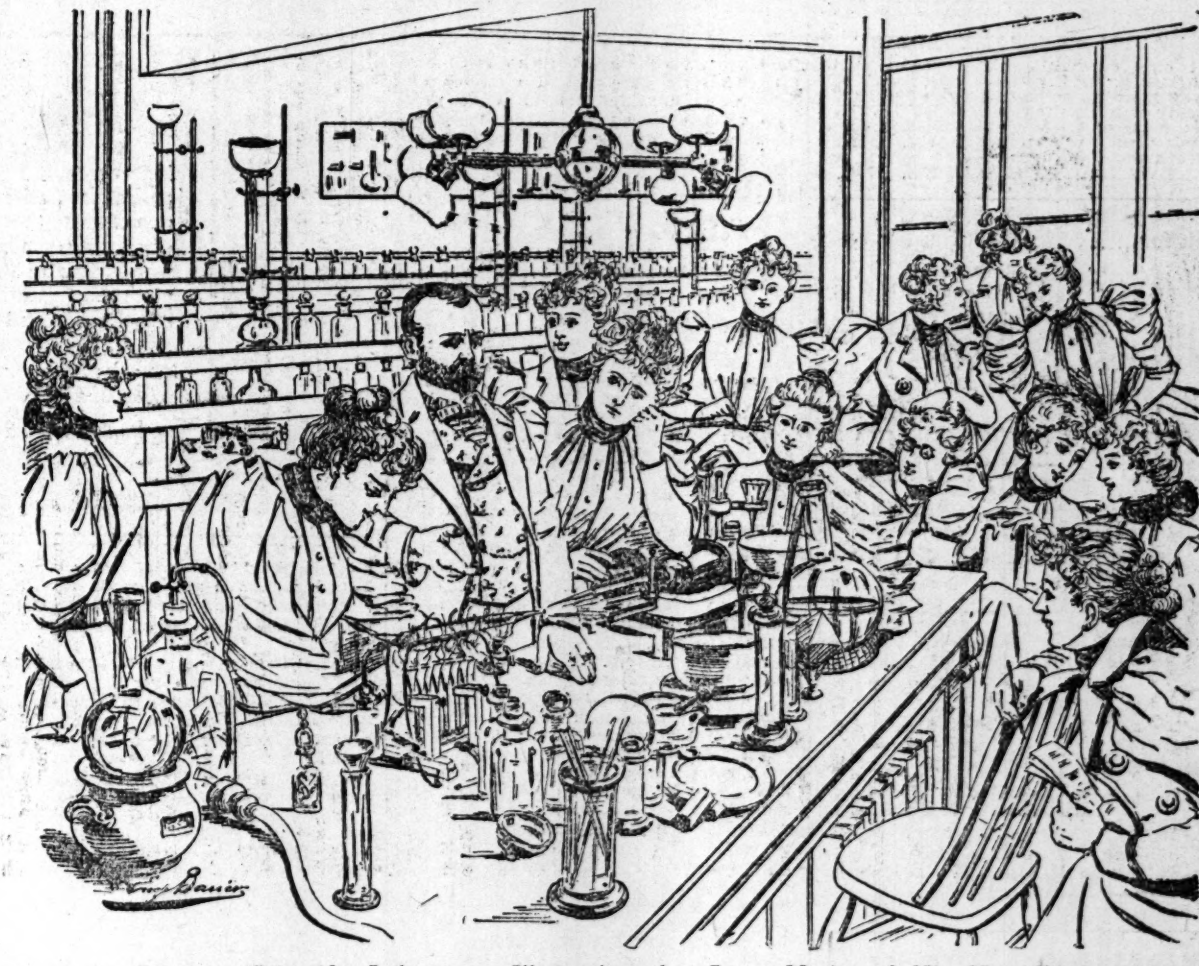
So proof-positive am I of its power to cure, based upon actual experience, that to make its merits known to sufferers, I will send direct from my Laboratory to any reader of your paper afflicted, three free bottles of my New Discoveries upon receipt of request for same, accompanied by Express and Post Office address.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 98 Pine Street, New York.

TO THE PUBLIC

We publish the above for our readers' benefit, with the assurance that every sufferer should take advantage of the doctor's most liberal offer, and we ask which writing to kindly mention The Constitution.

CATARRH AND LUNG TROUBLES CURED



Scene in Slocum's Scientific Laboratory Illustrating the Great Merits of His New Discoveries to Women Students.

CHRISTIANITY'S COLD SHOULDER

Pastor Chalmers Visited the Churches Disguised as a Poor Man.

USHERS LET HIM STAND Taken to a Rear Pew After Well-Dressed Persons Had Been Seated.

HE SAYS THAT IT MADE HIM SOUL-SICK

Relates His Experiences and Urges the Pious to Come to the Poor Man's Level.

Cleveland, O., December 2.—(Special Correspondence.)—Is religion the property of the rich and poor, or is it the exclusive possession of those who can afford to dress in purple and fine linen? These are the questions that for some time past, have caused the Rev. Andrew Chalmers, pastor of the Durham Avenue Christian church, Cleveland, O., many sleepless nights. The more he pondered over it, the more troubled he was over the thought that a religion, born and nurtured among the meek and lowly, should have become the dress of the rich and the rank and file of humanity as to make it impossible for a poor man to enter one of our modern churches without calling an amount of attention to himself that put it mildly, is very embarrassing.

Dr. Chalmers decided to put the matter to a practical test and settle to his own satisfaction on the length, breadth and height of a poor man's welcome from the ushers and congregation of a fashionable religious establishment. Doffing his clerical garb, he shouldered the clothing of an ordinary son of toil, and thus disguised he visited one of Cleveland's leading churches. His experiences he reserved for a modest little sermon delivered at his Durham Avenue flock. But it was not to be in the nature of things that Dr. Chalmers' action should pass unnoticed. After he had preached the sermon he found himself overwhelmed with correspondence. Writers criticizing his action, others congratulating him. He replied to each of them briefly and modestly. Many of his friends urged him to still further expose the question of high-toned versus humble religion, but he declined to do so. He has at last concluded, however, to tell in detail the story of his very interesting experience while on his tour in the guise of a poor man, and his signed statement follows:

"I felt that the churches did not have compassion on the multitude, because they frowned and were scattered about as sheep having no shepherd. Mat. 9:36. I felt this in my own work. I was not sick that my physician told me I could not preach on Sunday. On Sunday afternoon I felt better and told my wife that I

was going to see how far the churches believed on Jesus Christ and whether or not they believed on Him in respect to the ones with the 'cold ring' and the 'cold parcel.' I would have preferred to attend my own church and see how my own congregation welcomed the stranger and the poor man in poor clothes, but I knew I

written in the very heart of the church people. I determined that night that in our church would either take down that sign, 'All Welcome,' or make those welcome who came.

"I went in during the playing of the voluntary on the grand pipe organ and when the worshippers were entering, I

wanted. There was no one at the door with a club to knock me down and drag me out because of my impertinence as a stranger. I went in, dressed in the clothes of a carpenter. I felt that if Jesus had come to that church that night it would have been a system of hypocrisy, hypocrites who utter of mint and anise and cummin and neglect the more weighty matters of judgment, mercy and peace.

"The whole service was fitted for the cultured. The preaching, the singing, the entire service was very dignified and gave us our services as the day. The poor were not there, and it is not surprising for they were not wanted. If you were to ask the pastor of the church if he wanted the poor he would say 'Yes.' If you were to ask the office-bearers in that church they would say 'Yes, we welcome the poor as our guests, but they come and feel at home in our church.' The difficulty is in the lack of welcome that is felt by one who visits our churches in these days.

"After the service was out I stayed around to see if I would be sought out and asked to come again and make a sermon to the church. I was standing around for a time and watching the rich greet the rich, and no poor there to greet me. I wandered about until I was tired and then I went to the church and stood in the back of the church and I felt that I was in the life of the church which is so much worse apostasy than that of doctrine.

"I would not care to investigate the creed of the church I visited that night. I wanted to see how the church would receive me. I felt that the church that night dressed in my usual way. I would without doubt have been given the best place in the house, and possibly the pulpit, but I had gone to the pulpit to assist in the opening services. I found that in the estimation of the church the clothes made the man and not worth.

"I determined that night that I would make our church more open and see that the men who worked on the streets shoveling, and the man who delivers our ice, and the girls who work in our houses, and the women who do our washing, should find our church and should find therein most cordial and genuine friendship.

"I began a series of sermons on the line of my visits and kindred subjects and our audiences have been increased by the hundreds in the past two or three weeks. I feel that the church should be first, not for those who have most, but for those who need most. The light owes something to darkness. The wise belong to the ignorant. The good have duty to the bad. The lives filled with love belong to those lives filled with hate, even as Christ belongs to the world more for what he could do for it than what he could get out of it.

"Men of money are feeling more and more that capital has its duties as well as its rights. Culture is feeling her debt to illiteracy, and university extension work is an evidence of such sense of duty. The character of the feeling their belonging to the characterless and the social settlement work is the outgrowth of the feeling. The church must feel her belonging to all the multitude, not because they are good, but because they may be. The man with the largest pocket should not be the church's largest welcome. I could add volumes along this line, but I have written enough. I do not write this for the sensation it will make, but for the good it will do. I want to help the churches to know how to see their sins and mend their ways.

"One critic had said of me: 'The Cleveland pastor who goes to the churches to tell his treatment later in the pulpit may have demonstrated the worldliness of some of the worshippers, but he certainly did not add to the sin of the cloth.' The dignity of the cloth was the very thing I was trying to avoid and it is the thing that I care least about. When we ministers care more for the real work of the church in reaching and helping human lives than we do for the dignity of the cloth we will begin to win the world to Christ."

group after group of fashionably dressed worshippers in their 'gray apparel' were shown by duty ushers to the best seats in the church, stood there so long that I began to be embarrassed and had to recall to myself again and again who I was and why I was there to insure my continuing to remain under such trying circumstances. I tried to put myself in the worshippers' place for the evening and yet I had to remind myself that I was not a workman and that I had better clothes at home before I could be willing to carry it out. I almost felt tempted to tell who I really was to get recognition, but I refrained. "When the men with the silk hats and those in fashionable attire had been given seats down in front, around me and almost over me, an officious usher, evidently feeling that I was cumbering the ground, pointed out to me the last seat in the house. He had to bring me back a considerable distance to give me the seat. I had advanced some way down the aisle to see if I might get recognition. I was not told in so many words that I was not

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wanted. There was no one at the door with a club to knock me down and drag me out because of my impertinence as a stranger. I went in, dressed in the clothes of a carpenter. I felt that if Jesus had come to that church that night it would have been a system of hypocrisy, hypocrites who utter of mint and anise and cummin and neglect the more weighty matters of judgment, mercy and peace.

"The whole service was fitted for the cultured. The preaching, the singing, the entire service was very dignified and gave us our services as the day. The poor were not there, and it is not surprising for they were not wanted. If you were to ask the pastor of the church if he wanted the poor he would say 'Yes.' If you were to ask the office-bearers in that church they would say 'Yes, we welcome the poor as our guests, but they come and feel at home in our church.' The difficulty is in the lack of welcome that is felt by one who visits our churches in these days.

"After the service was out I stayed around to see if I would be sought out and asked to come again and make a sermon to the church. I was standing around for a time and watching the rich greet the rich, and no poor there to greet me. I wandered about until I was tired and then I went to the church and stood in the back of the church and I felt that I was in the life of the church which is so much worse apostasy than that of doctrine.

"I would not care to investigate the creed of the church I visited that night. I wanted to see how the church would receive me. I felt that the church that night dressed in my usual way. I would without doubt have been given the best place in the house, and possibly the pulpit, but I had gone to the pulpit to assist in the opening services. I found that in the estimation of the church the clothes made the man and not worth.

"I determined that night that I would make our church more open and see that the men who worked on the streets shoveling, and the man who delivers our ice, and the girls who work in our houses, and the women who do our washing, should find our church and should find therein most cordial and genuine friendship.

"I began a series of sermons on the line of my visits and kindred subjects and our audiences have been increased by the hundreds in the past two or three weeks. I feel that the church should be first, not for those who have most, but for those who need most. The light owes something to darkness. The wise belong to the ignorant. The good have duty to the bad. The lives filled with love belong to those lives filled with hate, even as Christ belongs to the world more for what he could do for it than what he could get out of it.

"Men of money are feeling more and more that capital has its duties as well as its rights. Culture is feeling her debt to illiteracy, and university extension work is an evidence of such sense of duty. The character of the feeling their belonging to the characterless and the social settlement work is the outgrowth of the feeling. The church must feel her belonging to all the multitude, not because they are good, but because they may be. The man with the largest pocket should not be the church's largest welcome. I could add volumes along this line, but I have written enough. I do not write this for the sensation it will make, but for the good it will do. I want to help the churches to know how to see their sins and mend their ways.

"One critic had said of me: 'The Cleveland pastor who goes to the churches to tell his treatment later in the pulpit may have demonstrated the worldliness of some of the worshippers, but he certainly did not add to the sin of the cloth.' The dignity of the cloth was the very thing I was trying to avoid and it is the thing that I care least about. When we ministers care more for the real work of the church in reaching and helping human lives than we do for the dignity of the cloth we will begin to win the world to Christ."

group after group of fashionably dressed worshippers in their 'gray apparel' were shown by duty ushers to the best seats in the church, stood there so long that I began to be embarrassed and had to recall to myself again and again who I was and why I was there to insure my continuing to remain under such trying circumstances. I tried to put myself in the worshippers' place for the evening and yet I had to remind myself that I was not a workman and that I had better clothes at home before I could be willing to carry it out. I almost felt tempted to tell who I really was to get recognition, but I refrained. "When the men with the silk hats and those in fashionable attire had been given seats down in front, around me and almost over me, an officious usher, evidently feeling that I was cumbering the ground, pointed out to me the last seat in the house. He had to bring me back a considerable distance to give me the seat. I had advanced some way down the aisle to see if I might get recognition. I was not told in so many words that I was not

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

The colored Methodist Episcopal conference convened in this city at Butler street church Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The bishop called the conference to order at 10 o'clock. Rev. L. S. Persons, of Augusta, conducted devotional exercises.

The bishop then proceeded to organize the conference. The roll was called by Rev. R. H. Carter, P. E., as the secretary was absent.

Rev. Leftwich was then elected secretary, and the conference then settled down to business. The following committees were appointed: Memorial to the general conference, Dr. W. D. L. Persons, J. M. Clay and S. P. Porter; on conference relations, Revs. Livingston, Borders and Turner; on education, H. L. Stollworth, E. R. Blanke and H. Pratt; on missions, Rev. M. H. Fieker, R. K. Harris and C. R. Dinkens; on the state of the church, Rev. L. S. Persons, J. H. White and H. M. Clay.

On temperance, Rev. E. L. Pitts, E. C. Brown and D. C. Paine; on public worship, Rev. M. J. Jones, Rev. K. P. E. of the Atlanta district, and Mr. Shy; on eulogies, Rev. C. W. Broughton, C. Green and W. Rivers; on ministerial ethics, Rev. A. J. Cobb, J. W. Gilbert and J. B. Dinkens.

At this point Rev. W. Green, priest in charge at St. Paul's Episcopal church, was introduced to the conference and made a brief but pointed address. Bishop L. H. Holsey, while a young man in appearance, has been nearly to the verge of a century.

The fifteenth entertainment closing the year will be a beautiful play, entitled "Tell Your Story," under the management of Mrs. Mollie McGee and Mrs. S. S. Butler. There will also be a real military drill, under command of Captain Jackson McHenry. The entertainment will take place at the Bethel church on Monday night, the 13th instant. Special efforts are being put forth to make this play eclipse any play given

he says by Christmas they hope to have the desired amount. The members of the conference were glad to hear this good news, and will usually do their duty along that line. In closing his address the bishop said: "At the end of the year, each road stands death, and with death heaven or hell, hence, let us strive to do our duty on each road, and we shall reach heaven and walk the golden streets with the millions of blood-washed saints that have gone before us. On Tuesday night, Rev. A. J. Cobb and his good people tendered Bishop Williams and the conference an elaborate banquet, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all present.

Hon. C. H. J. Taylor, dean of law at Morris Brown college, has opened handsome offices here at 100 Peachtree street, and is a member of the bar of the supreme court of Georgia and a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States. He is prepared to faithfully and fearlessly represent the cause of any who wish to employ him. Josiah Taylor, Atlanta, is blessed in having three other able colored lawyers in the persons of Lawyers H. L. Johnson, T. M. Malone and William Pledger, all of whom are doing an excellent work in their profession. They are all men of high character and the valuable service they are rendering the community. We need more such men.

Professor Bray, of Athens, was in the city this week attending the colored Methodist conference.

There was an interesting conference held at S. L. man seminary Tuesday last by some of the leading colored Baptists in the state, and the management of the year was transacted. Among those present were Rev. W. J. White, D.D., editor of The Georgia Baptist, Rev. Mr. Clough and Rev. C. T. Walker, D.D., of Augusta.

The County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold memorial services in memory of Miss Pullin next Tuesday, December 7th, at 4 p. m. The service will be held at Loyd street church. The m. m. s. of all the unions and the friends of the cause are requested to be present. Among those who will speak will be Mrs. E. J. Henry, Mrs. George White, Mrs. Mattie Ford and others.

Music for the occasion will be rendered by some of Miss Pullin's pupils, the Clark university Y. M. C. A. and the Atlanta university Y. M. C. A. Mr. W. R. Wright will render a solo and Miss Lella Johnson will sing a solo.

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here by local talent during the year. Those taking part in the play are Misses Emma Holmes, Mary Gaines, Mamie Cobb, Woodruff and Messrs. William Lowe, Webb and Jackson. They are preparing to make the most of the season, and it is believed that for that special occasion and is painted by a colored boy. Everybody is preparing to attend.

Rev. C. Max Manning, well known in this state, secretary of American League at Liberia, Africa, will soon deliver a lecture in this city on the true condition of the Liberian Government and that part of Africa. Those who wish to have the truth told of the whole matter would do well to hear him.

Professor H. T. Keeling, editor of The African Methodist Episcopal Review, will lecture here next week on "What Lessons May Be Learned from Fools." Professor Keeling is one of the giants of the race, and his treat is in store for the citizens of Atlanta.

The kindergarten class at Morris Brown college, on the day after Thanksgiving, brought quite a lot of fruit and candy, and gave it to the poor children, for the poor children in the alleys and basements of the city who were unable to have any Thanksgiving dinner.

Thanksgiving day afternoon the teacher took the class out to the poor children and made their hearts glad. The class was given to old Mrs. F. L. Johnson, for which she was very thankful. This is a good idea, as it teaches the little ones to be kind to remember the poor.

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FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN

"Three Classes of Men" is the title of a little pocket volume I have just issued, showing the effects of early abuse or later excesses. Every weak man, single, married, young or old, should read it and get the benefit of my thirty years' experience as a specialist in the scientific treatment of Drains, Losses, Impotency, Lamé Back, Varicocele and Undevelopment.

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I know the action of every drug that was ever prescribed, but let me say as physician to patient, as man to man, medicines at best will but stimulate. They do not tone. Why not use that potent force which nature so bountifully bestows upon us—the element most important to life in man or beast—ELECTRICITY? With my latest improved Galvanic Body Battery and Supporting Suspensory I combine a self-treatment which is positive and lasting.

On my professional word I make this statement: To weak men, young, middle aged or old, who may have the least foundation left to build upon, I promise a positive and permanent cure by the judicious use of my Electric Belt. More than 5,000 attested to this last year.

IT STOPS THE DRAIN IN 30 DAYS, and, causing a free circulation of blood to and through the parts, gives development and speedy cures.

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